The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 126.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant Opens Up on Important Matters.

The Yerger Case Shelved Until Mississippi is Reconstructed.

Examination of the Paraguayan Difficulties.

President Grant "At Home" on Thanksgiving.

Postoffice Contracts for 1870.

Delegates for the Army Reunion at Louisville.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Notwithstanding the President's general reticence on public matters, he has, within a day or two, opened up one or two important matters. He talked very freely on Friday last with Senator Wilson on the prospective legislation of Congress, and to-day stated to a gentleman that he should advise, in his annual message, the consolidation of the debt into a 4½ per cent. loan, and recommend that Congress do not change the present rates of taxation. The revenue now derived, if kept up for a year or so more, would tend, he said, to reducing the principal of the debt.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is ascertained, in farther confirmation of a recent paragraph in these dispatches, that letters from Minister Motley, read last week at the State Department, make no mention of any resumption of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He will be able to forward, however, a new treaty relating to consular matters, which he has negotiated within the last three months.

THE YERGER CASE.

It is learned that, with the substantial concurrence of the Administration, counsel have agreed that the Yerger case shall not be argued on the pending petition for habeas corpus. The Attorney General, in common with all of the members of the Supreme Court bar, feel confident that the court having decided that it had jurisdiction in the case, will decide in this petition that portion of the reconstruction laws unconstitutional which provides for the trial of Yerger by military commission. Rather than have such a decision made the Administration is willing that the sentence of Yerger shall remain in the President's hands until Mississippi is reconstructed, when the prisoner can be turned over to a civil court. He will probably then make the plea that he has been once tried for his life and cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be again put in jeopardy.

THE TEXAS CASES.

Representatives of the Texas cases, where one man is under sentence of death by military commission, and others have been sent to prison by the same authority, are not likely to abide by this understanding unless it applies to them. The Administration will probably concede the point and make the same disposition of all the cases when Texas is reconstructed.

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTIES.

The House Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs again had before them to-day, in their room at the capitol, James Watson Webb, late Minister to Brazil, who testified at tedious length on the Paraguayan difficulties. The witness seemed to occupy a kind of neutral ground and neither indorsed the allied powers nor the conduct of Lopez. On the whole the bulk of the testimony thus far taken does not sustain the charges made by ex-Minister Washburne and Messrs. Masterman and Bliss, regarding the alleged outrages committed on American citizens by Lopez; but the evidence at the same time is so conflicting that the full Committee of Foreign Affairs will do no more than submit the entire evidence to the House for its decision. The investigation has substantially dwindled to a personal contest between ex-Minister Washburne and McMahon; but, as stated, the preponderance of the testimony rather sustains the declarations of the latter, that Lopez is not half so black as Washburne and his friends have painted him.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Since the 1st of November and including today the Secretary of the Treasury has redeemed ten thousand dollars of three per cent certificates, which makes over four millions redeemed since the 1st of September.

APPOINTED.

Amos B. Matteson was to-day appointed an assistant assessor in the Thirteenth Illinois District.

THE CAPITOL

is in complete readiness for the meeting of Congress. The finishing touches were given to the Senate and House to-day, which have been upholstered and painted throughout for the first time in thirteen years.

NAVY YARD AFFAIRS.

A board of officers has been convened at the Navy Yard here to make a revision of the wages paid, to be based on the rates paid by private employers. It is thought a number of changes will be made by the board which will be submitted to the commandant for confirmation. Work on the Government steamers Nipsic, Kansas, Missouri, Mercury, and Fortune is being actively pushed forward. The first two will be ready for sea in a short time.

GORHAM.

Although a determined effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to oust Gorham from his position as secretary of the U. S. Senate it is not believed it can succeed as the greatest opposition comes only from a portion of the delegation on the Pacific coast, and is not generally favored by Eastern and Southern Senators.

PRESIDENT GRANT

will spend Thanksgiving at the Executive Mansion, and has invited the officers of his old staff with their wives to dine with him on that day.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

It is stated that Minister Low will not start for China until after the meeting of Congress. He was averse to accepting the mission at all, and it is now asserted that if he fails in having the mission exalted to one of first-class, early in the session of Congress, he will resign and return to California.

THE CONTRACT OFFICE,

under the charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, is actively employed on the preliminaries for the great mail-lettings of the next spring. This involves a complete examination and revision of the entire service in each State and Territory, preparations for advertisements of new routes, registers' index, &c. The following are the lettings for March 10, 1870: California, 126 routes; Oregon, 41; Washington Territory, 20; Idaho, 19; Montana, 26; Wyoming, 9; Nevada, 30; Utah Territory, 51; Colorado, 32; Arizona, 12, and New Mexico, 15; total, 355 routes. On April 20, 1870, the following lettings will be made: Kentucky, 198 routes; Tennessee, 214; Missouri, 336; Iowa, 375; Indiana, 366; Michigan, 330; Wisconsin, 335; Minnesota, 275; Dakotah, 10; Kansas, 135; Nebraska, 50, and Illinois, 445; total, 3,084.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The President did not join the party who left Washington to-night for Louisville to attend the re-union of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland; but the following officers took the train: Gen. Sherman, Gen. Ely S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Assistant Attorney General T. L. Dickey, Second Assistant Postmaster General Giles A. Smith, Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrill, General Morgan L. Smith, General David Hunter, General Oliver, Colonel J. C. McCoy, of General Sherman's staff; General Tom Crittenden and Major Harry Fitch. At Baltimore the party will be joined by Gen. F. Kirby Smith, Gen. Bingham, Col. Knox and others; and at Harrisburg they will be joined by the New York delegation, consisting of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Ingalls, Maj. De Guess and W. C. Church. They will go through to Louisville by special car via Indianapolis, and return here on Friday or Saturday next.

EX-SECRETARY STANTON

returned to town to-day in failing health.

[To the Associated Press.]

GRANT ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It is understood that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his forthcoming message will urge such a measure upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with the currency, and believes the present internal revenue law should be suffered to remain intact, and in another year such a tangible reduction of the public debt will then have been effected as to enable the Government to safely and materially modify the taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President urges, will prevent the fluctuations in gold, and break up the in[terest] of gold gamblers, and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Gen. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, is quite sick, and his physician, Dr. Eliot, has requested him to keep very quiet. He has recently worked [illegible] hard attending to official duties and devoted much time to the preparation of his annual report. To-day, however, he is confined to his room.

FRACTIONALS.

Redemptions of fractional currency for the week ending Saturday, $[illegible].

[illegible] SPECIAL AGENTS.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner decides that special agents of the postoffice are to be taxed only on their salary over $1,000, and not on account of additional payments to them on account of expenses.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced: Owen J. Rose, of Illinois, Consul at Ancona, Italy; Jos. R. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, vice Gregg, suspended; Jno. C. Robeson, of Tennessee, Consul at Tangier, Morocco, vice F. A. Mathews, suspended.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The attorney for Mr. Joy, purchaser of the Cherokee neutral lands, had an interview with the President to-day, for the purpose of presenting certain statements concerning settlements made by parties on these lands other than settlers embraced in treaty stipulations, who, it is claimed, occupy Cherokee tracts to which they have no right.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

to-day the case of Burrell vs. propeller Mohawk, appeal from Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, was dismissed, the court sustaining the theory of the defense.

In the case of Maguire vs. Tyler, in error to Supreme Court of Missouri, a decision was given adhering to the question of law originally decided, but directing the judgment to be so modified as not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the State Court.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn from the 17th inst. to the 23d, and the 26th would be set apart for motions, the court adjourning from that day to the 29th.

RUSSIAN EXPOSITION OF 1870.

Ex-President Fillmore, chairman of the Louisville Convention, has appointed Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert F. Sanders, of Tennessee, commissioners to have charge of the details of preparation for the shipment of specimens of American industry to the Russian Exposition of 1870. The other four commissioners are to be selected by President Grant. Mr. Fillmore, it will be remembered, was made an additional member and chairman of the commission by the convention. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., or any of the productions or manufactures of the United States, neatly arranged in packages, with labels, can be sent to 381 Broadway, city of New York, or to Louisville to either of the gentlemen named. One hundred thousand American specimens are asked for to show the importance and diversity of the productions in our country.

The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat special, they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion urging to do away with the system of fishery licenses, and compelling American fishermen to remain outside the three miles of the shores of Canada; to establish a duty on foreign coal so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal, instead of having it supplied, as at present, from Pennsylvania and Ohio; to place an export duty on pine timber, and on American breadstuffs, a large market of which is now found in Canada under free admission by the present Canadian tariff.

NASHVILLE.

Passage of the Convention Bill—Reports on the Fifteenth Amendment—Immoral Shows—Other Proceedings—The Metropolitan Police Retire.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.—The Constitutional Convention bill has at last, after a great deal of wrangling, been passed by both houses of the Legislature, on the compromise basis of seventy-five delegates. The election for delegates has necessarily been postponed a week, and will take place on the third Saturday in December. The convention will meet on the second Monday in January, and will be untrammeled by instructions or restrictions of any kind.

The Committee on Federal Relations submitted a report to-day on the resolution proposing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, recommending its rejection. The reasons for its recommending its rejection are given at length. The minority report, signed by one member, recommends its adoption. It was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. It can be stated in advance that it will be rejected in both Houses by a vote of about 5 to 1.

A petition was circulated in the Legislature to-day praying that variety shows where drinking and indecency rule the hour be suppressed. The document is signed by the legitimate theatrical managers of the State, who have had their business seriously interfered with by the immoral exhibitions. The petition is accompanied by a bill, which will be introduced to-morrow and will certainly pass.

A bill has passed to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons.

A bill has passed three readings in the House, and will pass the Senate, compelling voters to vote within their own civil districts. It is mainly intended to prevent the congregation of negroes in large cities and towns on election days, a practice which heretofore, aided by bad whisky, has frequently been productive of bloodshed and riot.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill has not come up on its second reading yet. It will meet with opposition.

The Metropolitan police went out of service to-day, and the new municipal police went on duty. The latter have no uniform, a fact which elicits unfavorable comment.

CINCINNATI.

Sudden Death—Hogs—Cattle Poisoned—The Merchants' Exchange—The Second National Bank, etc.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—George W. Ellis, Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died suddenly in a street car, of apoplexy, this evening.

The arrival of hogs was larger to-day than any day previous.

John Pfeifer, distiller, asserts that the cattle that died recently at his distillery were poisoned.

M. M. Pike offered his building to the merchants for an exchange for $350,000. No action was taken by the merchants.

A large delegation to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee go to Louisville to-morrow evening. The Newport band accompanies them.

A rumor having been circulated that the Second National Bank was a heavy loser by the defalcation of Mr. Buell, the late cashier, the directors of that institution have published a card assuring the public that its responsibility is unimpaired and pledging themselves individually that all obligations shall be promptly met. The card is signed by Joseph Perkins, president, A. Stone, Jr., Geo. B. Ely and J. H. Wade.

HUDSON.

Fearful Boiler Explosion—Two Lives Lost—Buildings Destroyed—Shaker Habeas Corpus Case Decided.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Storm's paper mill, at [illegible], this forenoon. The building [illegible] several lives was completely demolished [illegible] lost. It is impossible to tell the full extent of the disaster. It is known that Mrs. George Brandow, wife of the engineer, was instantly killed. The engineer met instant death, and was buried in the ruins.

The explosion not only destroyed the mill, but shattered various buildings in the vicinity. The ice houses of Hiram Van Steenburg, adjoining, caught fire and were destroyed.

In the Shaker habeas corpus case of Sarah Ann Barbour, of New Dorp, Staten Island, against the New Lebanon Shakers for alleged illegal restraining of her child, the court to-day rendered a decision, awarding the child to the custody of the mother and deciding that the Shakers illegally held and restrained her. The right of appeal to the next general term, which meets in Albany on the 6th of December, was granted to the defendants.

THE TURF.

Chickasaw Jockey Club—Seventh Day.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—Jockey Club purse—all ages, dash of three miles. Charley Walker walked over the track.

Consolation handicap for horses that have not won during the meeting—mile heats, three best in five; purse $300:

Victory	1	3	2	1
Pat. Cleburne	3	4	4	3
Bonita	4	2	3	2
Col. Roberts (formerly Big Bob-tail)	2	1	1	1

Time—1:48¾, 1:50, 1:48¾, 1:51, 1:51¾.

Goodwill sweepstakes, for all ages, $250; mile heats:

Lancer	4	5 dist.
Morgan Scout	5	1 1
Donovan	2	2 2
Minnie	3	4 4
Laskin	1	3 3

Time—1:50, 1:50, 1:53.

In the second race Victory was the favorite, Donovan in the third. In the latter race the last two heats were run in the dark. The track was fair and attendance light. Weather inclement.

CUBA.

Despondency of Spaniards—Desertion of Spanish Troops, etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Herald's Havana letter indicates that many members of the Spanish Club of that city despair of the condition of affairs in Spain, and are in favor of Cuba looking after her own matters.

The expedition against the Cienega de Japaru, it is feared, will prove anything but a success, owing to the nature of the country, which five hundred insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army.

The Captain General has relieved the officers in command of Cienco Vallas for incompetency and want of energy.

It is reported that four hundred Spanish troops in Cienco Vallas have joined the insurgents.

On the 7th inst. a mail steamer arrived at Havana from Porto Rico, bringing six hundred troops.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—The Legislature met to-day. No quorum present. Adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Dan. Sickles a Failure as a Diplomat.

Formidable Naval Display in the West Indies.

U. S. G. Meditates a Coup d'Etat.

The Last Railroad War Settled Without a Fight.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

SICKLES TO BE RECALLED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A canvass of Senators shows that Minister Sickles cannot be confirmed, hence Grant and Fish have resolved upon recalling him from Madrid, with the intention of replacing him by General Dix. The action of the British Government in sending Mr. Layard to Madrid has shown our Government the necessity of having a first-class diplomatist upon the spot there, to handle the various complicated questions which must necessarily arise ere long. Trustworthy reports of Sickles' immoral conduct in Madrid have accelerated the decision arrived at by the administration.

THE WEST INDIA SENSATION.

The British and Spanish Consuls here are closely watching the operations at the Navy-yard, where 2,500 men are now at work day and night. The formidable naval display in the West India waters creates a sensation in consular circles, and the movement of each vessel is immediately telegraphed to their respective superiors.

NO CARDS.

Mr. George H. Butler, recently appointed Consul General to India, but not yet confirmed, was privately married a few days ago to Miss Rose Eytinge, the well-known actress.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It is said that Gen. Grant is so well satisfied that the great agricultural interests of the country wants specie payment that he has determined to bring our currency to a specie standard by some means or other, even to the extent of a coup d'etat, by selling at once all the surplus gold in the Treasury.

MONETARY.

This morning the supply of money in Wall street was abundant [illegible] 7 per cent., but about 1 P. M. some of the leading stock firms were in the market for money, and from 2 to 3 P. M. there was a brisk demand from stock brokers at 7 per cent. The banks are pressed for discounts by their mercantile customers in the street. Prime indorsed notes range from 10 to 15 per cent., and single names from 12 to 24 per cent.

A NEW BANKING SCHEME.

The difficulty merchants have experienced in obtaining loans from the banks to carry on their legitimate business has suggested the formation of a bank with $30,000,000 capital, to be organized under the State laws and to issue no circulating notes. The capital is to consist of ten millions in gold, with the right to increase the sum to twenty-five millions and ten millions currency, to be paid up in full. It is stated that prominent and wealthy Europeans have signified their desire to take $5,000,000 of the gold capital in the bank, and they state that the balance of the gold capital can be raised among their friends in Europe. The plan of the banking business is to be arranged on that of the London and Westminster bank in London; to receive deposits on interest and make loans solely to legitimate trade.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A number of leading dry-goods firms are retiring from business, owing to the mixed condition of affairs and unsatisfactory prospects in the future. Some of them intend opening banking houses in Wall street.

THE GOLD MARKET

was active to-day, opening at 126¾, declining to 126⅝, advancing to 127⅛ and closing at 3 P. M. at 127. After the board adjourned the quotations were 127⅛ to 127¼ at the close.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

The stock market was lower in the morning and higher in the afternoon. The most active stocks were New York Central, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore.

Southern State securities were dull, but firm on Missouri 5s.

THE RAILROAD WAR SETTLED.

The legal quarrel between Messrs. Fisk and Gould, representing the Erie railroad, and Mr. McHenry, of the Atlantic and Great Western, has been settled to-night. The fight arose from Mr. McHenry's imagining that the Erie directors wanted to obtain possession of his line at all hazards. Mr. Fisk to-day submitted a proposition to Mr. McHenry, which was accepted by him and the fight was at an end. The terms of the compromise are substantially that the Erie Company will pay sixteen million dollars, inclusive of basis, for the use and control of the Atlantic and Great Western road. Legal proceedings were at once stopped on the ratification of the agreement, and the Akron army of lawyers telegraphed to come home.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—State and Western flour moderately active, but at prices showing some concession to the buyer, rarely exceeding more than 5c decline; receipts large; sales amounted to 15,600 bbls. Wheat a shade firmer and very active for spring, but winter wheat is dull and closed 1c lower; demand mainly for export, stimulated by a decline of one penny in ocean freights. Corn very brisk at the close; an advance of 2c per bushel. Oats closed with a brisk speculative demand.

STOCK OF GRAIN

In New York and Brooklyn warehouse: Wheat—bushels, 2,440,993; corn, bushels, 855,424; oats, bushels, 615,401.

PROVISIONS.

Pork for immediate delivery is held at higher figures, but attracts little attention. For future delivery, however, the demand continues active, and values are further advanced. Sales of 500 bbls new western mess, sellers option, January and February, $30 35. Lard very scarce on the spot, and though the market is not active, there is enough call to exhaust all offerings; prices close strong; sales of 500 tierces for February, at 17c; 1,000 tierces for January, 17⅛c. Bacon quiet, but held with much confidence.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Market quiet and prices steady. Rio 15@17¼c. Sugars—Business not heavy, but market strong. Importers are offering their stock lightly. Fair to good refining, 11¼@11½c.

FREIGHTS

At a decline of a penny on grain there were liberal ships on: shipments to Liverpool by steam of 115,000 bushels wheat at 7¼@7½d.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves—Receipts 3,514 head since Saturday. Sellers put up prices not far from 1 cent per lb on all fair to prime ones, but buyers did not respond readily, and they yielded [illegible], making the range of sales about ¼c per lb higher than on Monday last. For the best cattle 16@16½c was obtained. Prime steers sold at 15@16c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 12,830; market hardly so firm as on Friday and Saturday, but trade moderately active at 4@7¼c for sheep, and [illegible] for lambs.

Swine—Recent advance in live freight to $1 20 per 100 lbs from Chicago, with no drawback, gives no chance for shippers for this point, and, if continued, must result in a general suspension of hog slaughtering business here. Fourth class freights, which includes bacon hams and pork in barrels, can be shipped from Chicago here for less than 75c per 100 lbs. so that cutters and packers at Chicago can pay at least 50c per 100 lbs more for live hogs than shippers to this market can afford. Receipts since Saturday, 4,490 hogs; market firmer and prices advanced to 10@11c for ordinary to prime. Among the sales were 109 Illinois, 193½ lbs average, at $10 37½ per 100 lbs; 202 Indianas, 243 lbs average, at $10 51.

[To the Associated Press.]

A $2,000,000 FRAUD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—An investigation of the business of C. H. Murray & Co., McIntire & O'Brien, and Chester, Simmon & Co., lottery policy dealers in this city, who were recently arrested, has developed the fact that the Government has been defrauded out of nearly $2,000,000 by means of false returns of income.

THE BYRON MYSTERY.

The remarkable article in the British Quarterly Review on the Byron mystery has been completed by a postscript, in which it is asserted that Lady Byron, through her friend, Mr. Wilmot Horton, shortly after the separation, positively disavowed the specific charges against Byron, which Mrs. Stowe, with equal positiveness, has made.

FIENDISH.

Early yesterday morning a fiendish attempt was made by some unknown miscreant to set fire to the five-story tenement house, No. 30 Hamilton street, occupied by a large number of poor families. The stair-case leading from the first to the upper part of the building was saturated with kerosene oil and then set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered by two firemen and extinguished before much damage was done.

THE [illegible] STRIKE

is believed to be about ended, the engineers having refused to join the brakemen.

Gen. Wool left property valued at $650,000, which will be divided principally between his nephews and nieces. Among his benefactions was $10,000 to Rensselaer Polytechnic and $5,000 to the Troy Episcopal Orphan Asylum. He added a codicil to his will a few days before his death, setting aside $50,000 for a monument to his wife and himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred on Saturday night at Junction, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, in which Maj. H. A. Perin, station master, and the freight agent at Jamesburg were killed.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The diplomatic correspondence exchanged between Reverdy Johnson and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain at the close of the negotiations upon the Alabama claims, is published this morning. It adds nothing to what is already known on the subject.

THE ST. DOMINGO EXPEDITION.

It is understood that Gen. Babcock sailed on the Albany with final papers relative to the annexation of St. Domingo. The iron-clads Decatur, Saugus, Miantonomah and Terror will arrive at St. Domingo simultaneously with the Albany.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

The investigation of the alleged drawback frauds was continued to-day, the case of Francis E. Howard being under consideration. Korn, who has given evidence in other cases, testified to Howard's connection with the frauds and that he exacted 10 per cent. for passing claims. The division of parts was as follows: To the man who produced the checks, 40 per cent; Caldwell & Co., 40 per cent; Blatchford, 10 per cent; and Howard the balance. Witness had seen Blatchford receive his share. Witness figured up Howard's profits at $250,000. The case was continued till Friday.

THE ERIE-VANDERBILT QUARREL

is again before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. During the Erie war of last spring Fisk and Gould repudiated the arrangements under which the fight of 1867 and 1868 was settled, and sought to recover moneys paid out thereunder. Among other suits brought was one to recover nearly $5,000,000 paid in cash and bonds for shares of the company held by Vanderbilt. The suit was brought on the ground that this arrangement was effected by a fraudulent conspiracy with the officers of the Erie Railroad Company. The relief demanded was special, making the case an equity suit. Arguments were made on the question of a jury and a decision reserved.

ASSISTANT TREASURER FOLGER

was on duty to-day, having received his commission and taken the oath of office.

M. E. CHURCH MISSIONARY.

The annual meeting of the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place to-day, and an election for officers was held, Bishop Morris being chosen President, Rev. Daniel Terry, Recording Secretary, Rev. Thos. Alton, Treasurer, and Rev. Luke Hitchcock, Assistant Treasurer. Disbursements for the year have been $634,772. Cash on hand $129,784, of which $125,493 was still due, leaving a balance in Treasury of $4,326.

THE LATE ELECTION—BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

At a meeting of the county canvassers to-day, a protest was received from W. H. Rooney, candidate for the Assembly in the Third District, claiming that over 3,000 illegal votes were cast for his opponent, Owen Cavanagh; that votes given him were counted for Cavanagh, and claiming the certificate of election. The protest was laid over till the canvass was completed.

Alterations made by order of the Board of Canvassers of Brooklyn in the record of votes returned for sheriff, improve Walter's prospect for receiving the certificate of election.

FOREIGN.

Manifesto of the French Opposition Members.

Banquet to Gen. Sickles at Madrid.

Funeral Sermon on the Late George Peabody.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR REVIEWS THE TROOPS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Emperor, who still remains at the palace at Compeigne, reviewed the troops encamped there yesterday (Sunday). He was greeted with enthusiasm by the troops and people.

ELECTORAL MEETINGS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Many electoral meetings have been held in this city during the past few days. No disturbances occurred, nor any arrests made.

DEMANDS OF THE OPPOSITION.

PARIS, Nov. 15—The manifesto of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif is published, and is signed by twenty-eight deputies. They say the demand by the people of the right to govern themselves means an inevitable transformation, the necessity of which is each day proved more and more imperative. The opposition intend to use peaceful means to that end, unless an attempt is made to silence them by force.

The manifesto indicates the reforms which the opposition will insist upon. They pronounce against the preliminary oath prescribed for members of the corps and for the abolition of the military law; the country to be armed merely in self-defense. The manifesto concludes as follows: "The elective principle is the only one which will stand through all revolutions, and must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but kept clear from monarchical compromises and the violence of demagogues."

SPAIN.

TREATMENT OF THE COLONIES.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The proceedings in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday was very interesting and important. One of the Porto Rico deputies asked Senor Baccina, Minister for the Colonies, what the course of the government would be toward that Island that was peopled by six hundred thousand faithful Spaniards. The Minister replied that the treatment of colonies would be such that their people would be proud to call themselves Spaniards. The deputies suggested and advised the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, with indemnification to the owners. Becinna replied that that question would be soon solved, and in a way to cause the least injury. Subsequently the Minister, in reply to questions of Senor Padial, said the Government [illegible] proposed to treat Porto Rico, not as only a colony, but as a Spanish province. He did not hesitate to condemn the system of slavery in Porto Rico, and agreed to its establishment, with indemnification to the owners for their losses.

BANQUET TO GEN. SICKLES.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Senor Rivero, President of Constituent Cortes, entertained General Sickles, American Minister, at a banquet last night. Members of the Cabinet, Deputies to the Cortes, and other distinguished guests were present. Complimentary toasts were exchanged and the best feeling manifested towards the representative of the United States. The company passed several hours in earnest discussion of the foreign and colonial policy of Spain. From an interchange of views had on this occasion important results are anticipated.

ENGLAND.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL SERMON.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In accordance with announcement on Friday, the Bishop of London to-day delivered a funeral sermon on the late George Peabody, at Westminster Abbey. The interior of the building was still hung with drapery of mourning. An immense congregation was present, and listened with manifest emotion to the eloquent words of the preacher in eulogizing the great philanthropist.

The Bishop said no untitled commoner drew around his grave so large a concourse of sincere mourners as George Peabody, and the reason was that through a long life he had labored for others, especially for the poor. Simple in his habits, unambitious of rank or power, he found his enjoyment in beneficence. It was his business to gather wealth and his joy to give it away. His name would be the heritage of two great nations, and would form another strand of the cord binding England and America.

EGYPT.

ROYALTY AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at Port Said. The Empress Eugenie is expected to reach that place to-morrow. Weather very fine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 15, P. M.—Consols 93⅜. American securities are quiet and steady; '62's [illegible]; '65's 82½; do 67, 83⅝; 10-40's 77¼. Frankfort bonds [illegible]. Erie, 20½; Illinois, [illegible]; Atlantic and Great Western, [illegible]. Stocks are steady. The French Bourse is quiet; rentes [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—Cotton is steady; middling uplands 11¾@11⅞d; Orleans 11⅞@12⅛d; sales of 12,000 bales. California white wheat [illegible] red Western [illegible] winter [illegible] 1d. Western flour [illegible]. Corn—mixed 29s. Oats [illegible]. Peas [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Beef [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Cheese [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. New spirits petroleum [illegible]; refined [illegible]. Tallow [illegible]. Turpentine [illegible]. Linseed oil [illegible].

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sugar [illegible]. Linseed oil [illegible]. Linseed [illegible]. Petroleum at Antwerp is firm. At Bremen it is firm at 7 thalers 9 groats. At Hamburg it is firm at 15 Marcs Bancos 14s.

HAVRE, Nov. 15.—Cotton is flat; spot 140f; afloat 131½f.

THE TROY TRAGEDY.

Horrible Butchery of an Indiana Family.

[From the Evansville Journal of yesterday.]

From Capt. John H. Trimble, of the Fellowship No. 2, we learn the particulars of a horrible murder that was committed, on Saturday, one and a half miles back of Troy, in Perry county. The victims were the wife and three children of a man named Gildrich. The woman was cut with a hatchet on the back of the head, on the side of the face and on the neck. The eldest child, a boy, had his head broken in with the poll of the hatchet, both being killed outright, and when found were cold and stiff. The other two children were terribly injured, but strong hopes are entertained that the youngest will recover, and it is barely possible that the other may also live. The first alarm of the murder was given by the husband and father, who states that he left home at nine o'clock in the morning and went to Troy, and did not return home until late in the evening, when he found his wife and eldest son cold in death, and his other two children terribly mangled. Great excitement prevails in the community.

[From the New Albany Ledger of yesterday.]

It was reported that Mrs. Geirich was found dead in her house between four and five o'clock with her head cut open by some sharp instrument, and the head of the little boy was severed from the body. One report was to the effect that the discovery was made by some passer-by, who was attracted to the house by the crying of children, while another is to the effect that the woman and murdered child were the only occupants of the house at the time.

Mr. Geirich was in Troy during the afternoon, and is supposed to have started home about the time of the murder. He had been telling people that he had lately received $1,200 from Germany, and it is believed the murderer or murderers had heard of his good fortune, and had gone to his house to rob him during his absence, and meeting resistance, or through fear of detection, committed the horrible deed. It is said the murderers, whoever they may be, failed to secure the money.

Our informants say the people of Troy had no clew to the perpetrators of the foul crime, but were preparing to institute a thorough search for them. During the morning three men were seen on the Kentucky shore, opposite Troy, and three men, supposed to be the same persons, were afterwards seen on the Troy side. Whether these three men had anything to do with the murder was at that time, Saturday evening, a matter of conjecture.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

OWENSBORO, KY., Nov. 15.—In the suburbs of Troy, Indiana, on Saturday, a horrible tragedy occurred. A Mrs. Gildrich had received $1,300 at 9 A. M., and at 11 A. M. she and two daughters, aged respectively nine and four years, were found murdered; also another daughter, aged two years, with large gashes on both sides of its neck. The latter child lived ten hours. The deed was done with a hatchet. Mr. Gildrich was said to be in town when the crime occurred. The money was taken away by whoever committed the deed.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 15—7:20 P. M.—No further news from the Troy murder. A horse-thief broke down the lines near Brandenburg, Ky., on Saturday, cutting off communication.

THE PACIFIC.

Another Terrible Railroad Accident.

COLLISION OF TWO FULL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Seventeen Killed and About Fifty Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—At a few minutes past 9 A. M. the eastward-bound train on the Western Pacific railroad—eight cars, including one sleeping car—collided with the Alameda Ferry train—four cars—near San Leandro, both trains going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck. The cars were smashed and driven through one another.

The Western Pacific train left prompt on time, but the morning was so foggy the engineer could with difficulty see any distance ahead. On arriving at the switch where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road, the train slowed and the switch-tender was questioned as to whether the Alameda train had passed. He answered, "All right; go ahead."

Soon after the trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car of the Western Pacific was driven through the smoking car. The killed and wounded are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen, and the wounded as from thirty to fifty. It is impossible to obtain correct numbers at present. The following is a list of those known to be killed and wounded:

Killed—Alex. W. Baldwin, United States District Judge of Nevada, Virginia City; Edward Anderson, Engineer Western Pacific; McDonald, Road Master, California Pacific railroad; Bontel, Principal Young Ladies' Seminary, at Oakland; Chas. Martin, fireman, Alameda train; George Thompson, fireman, Western Pacific train; David Ward, merchant, San Francisco; Joseph Connelly, Carroll Station; Max Ehrman, merchant, San Jose; B. H. Fox, as supposed from papers found on his body.

Wounded—J. M. Perkins, railroad employe, badly bruised; J. P. Rowell, Sacramento, both legs badly jammed; J. L. Blond, merchant, San Jose, slightly; Judge William Campbell, United States District Attorney, Nevada, left leg broken; Samuel B. Haley, San Francisco, leg twisted; Pat K. Matron, Oakland, both legs broken; J. C. Knapp, Pleasanton, left leg smashed and otherwise injured—three men were killed alongside Knapp; J. P. Peters, San Francisco, badly bruised; Nathaniel Lambert, carpenter, Western Pacific railroad, both legs broken; M. L. Taylor, Chicago, bruised across the stomach; Seth Bromley, Sacramento, one leg broken and the other badly jammed; George Cadwallader, Sacramento, badly bruised; Thomas McNulty, San Francisco, right leg broken and foot bruised; Bantas, leg badly smashed; two Chinamen badly hurt.

The killed and wounded were mostly on the Western Pacific train. When the cars collided the passengers were driven together and crushed among the ruins. Only with great difficulty could many be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before released from the cars. The sleeping car was unhurt, though filled with passengers. The badly wounded were sent to Alameda. Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe cast a gloom over the entire people of the city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits during the morning service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The latest information from the scene of the shocking collision is to the effect that seventeen bodies have been recovered from the wrecked cars, and eleven brought to the dead-house at Oakland. It is estimated that twenty more are wounded. The scene of the disaster is described as heart-rending in the extreme, the separated telescoped cars revealing crushed humanity. Different statements as to the cause of the accident are in circulation. It is alleged that the Western Pacific train was ahead of time, and should have waited at Diamond station for the passage of the Alameda train; again, it is charged that it is the fault of the station master where the Alameda and Western Pacific roads connect, who said that the Alameda train was behind time, and that he would be damned if he would wait for it, and then went into the house for his breakfast. While there the gravel train passed down, which he supposed to be the Alameda, and when the Western Pacific came up and inquired whether the Alameda train had passed, he replied that it was all right, go ahead.

THE LATEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The United States and District Courts to-day adjourned out of respect to the memory of Judge Baldwin, who was killed by the collision yesterday. The cause of yesterday's railroad disaster is ascribed to the negligence of the switch-tender at the connection of the Alameda and Western Pacific roads. Even after passing the switch but for a thick fog bank which enveloped the Western Pacific train, while Alameda was clear. Where the collision happened for miles around is a level plain, and trains can be seen a long distance ahead.

The railroad officials rendered every assistance to the unfortunate passengers. Medical aid was promptly procured from the neighboring villages and this city. The scene of the calamity was visited by thousands of our residents, some in search of relatives and friends and others from curiosity. The track was immediately repaired. The Hotel Express and Atlantic Express trains came in on time.

ADDITIONAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the additional killed: Robt. Owen, conductor of the Alameda train; F. B. Millizer, brakeman; T. P. W. Owen, and an unknown man.

Wounded—Philip Riley, Stockton, badly injured; Simon Melasho, hip dislocated; E. F. Fitch; C. O. Sturhs, school teacher, leg fractured; Capt. Wadsworth, badly crushed.

Many others are injured but are able to proceed.

ST. LOUIS.

Sale of Railroad Shares—The Dead of the Stonewall.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—County Court to-day sold five thousand shares of the Missouri Pacific Railroad belonging to the county to Hudson E. Bridge for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars cash.

Capt. Shaw returned from the wreck of the Stonewall to-day, having completed the labor of searching for the dead. Sixty-one bodies have been found. None of the officers were recovered.

The Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Returns from all the counties but two in Wisconsin, make Fairchild's majority for Governor 9,000. Further returns show that Allen, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly from the Doon and Kewane District over C. L. Harris, by 39 majority. The Assembly now stands, Republicans 54, Democrats 39, Independents 2.

THE CONNECTION EXCITEMENT.

General Indignation and a General Disposition to Write It.

Meeting of Property-Holders Yesterday.

Surprise and Alarm at the Action of the Railroad Companies.

Communications from Various Quarters.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED.

A Few Words to the People of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The discussion of the connection question for the past year, and of a number of other important questions involving the city's interest, has clearly demonstrated one fact: that our present City Fathers are not equal to existing demands. We look upon this statement as an axiom. But if there be any amongst our citizens who doubt, we would refer them to the Council proceedings as published in the city papers for a year or more, and then ask them to look at the condition of our streets and other affairs over which the Common Council presides, and we are sure there will be no dissent from our proposition, namely,—that our Common Council is composed chiefly of men who are not equal to the requirements of the present era in our city's history. This being granted we will proceed to state the object of this communication, and this is that the citizens of Louisville insist that the Common Council at once drop all consideration of the question of railroad connection until next April, when a new Council can be elected. Or, better still, let the present boards be requested to resign their places that new ones may be elected immediately, to whom the manifest wish of the people will be the governing power. This can doubtless be done by the citizens meeting together in convention, or by solemn protests from each ward. Surely our Councilmen will not hold their positions in defiance of the expressed wishes of their constituents.

The people seem to be right on this subject of connecting the two railroads. They feel a proper pride in their city's advancement, and, as far as we can learn, nine-tenths of them are utterly opposed to having the city cut in two by a railroad, either of five feet or four foot eight-inch gauge.

Whether the connection is made by the river route, by Green street, Broadway, Oak or at Shepherdsville, they know that the said connection will benefit Cincinnati much more than Louisville. They know that the river route or Shepherdsville will suit them best, and they are still unable to see, even after all the discussion, that Louisville would be much benefited by any connection. They seem to feel that the railroads themselves will be the greatest, if not the only, gainers by a connection. They are fully aware, too, that there is such a thing as a compromise car, which can be run from New Orleans to New York, whether the gauge be five foot or four foot eight inches, and thus transport passengers or freight through Louisville without change of cars, if need be.

Knowing and feeling thus, the people would have the subject of the railroad connection dropped by our present Common Council. They would let it rest until proper persons can be elected who will decide upon a route in unison with the people's wishes, and who, after deciding with proper restrictions, will say to the railroad companies, "this is the route we propose; take it or leave it, as you please."

We are surely not asking too much. If the railroad companies are honest they will submit to the will of the citizens, and if the Common Council are honest, they will do the will of the people, or resign and let others be elected who will carry out the unmistakable wishes of the majority of our citizens.

We appeal to the people at this juncture, so full of results most important to our city. We ask them to insist upon delay, until their wishes are fully made known. We ask them, where so much is at stake, to compel their servants to pause before they probably ruin our beautiful city.

Louisville is advancing in the face of many drawbacks; let us not commit an act which may retard her progress. At least let us give it every consideration beforehand.

If our citizens are wise, as we have taken them to be, they will act at once in this matter, in some definite and unmistakable way. They can not surely sit still and see their Council vote away the beauty, the progress and the value of their city.

MAIN STREET.

Is Our City to Become a Prey to Railroad Autocrats?

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The whole city was astounded on Friday morning to learn the result of the Railroad Committee's labor in perfecting the railroad connection, and astonishment gives place to more serious considerations when reading the letter of W. A. Dudley, who, as President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, demands of this city why they have not done his lordly bidding.

Considering that W. A. Dudley and the railroad company he represents are asking favors of the city of Louisville, his communication is somewhat remarkable. It's a very old saying that "beggars should not be choosers," and it does strike a disinterested party that Mr. Dudley might have used more courteous words inasmuch as he seeks from Louisville a matter of grace.

The people of this city, in ways unmistakable, have shown that they consider the river connection as the most eligible one, and our leading business men almost unanimously concur in recommending it. Yet the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, very sneeringly, through its President, says: "We would not have that route if you would give it to us." And our City Council, instead of returning such a communication with indignation, are trying to see if they cannot in some way appease Mr. Dudley.

Who is to be benefited by this railroad connection? Does the city of Louisville gain anything? Who is pressing and urging the settlement of the connection? Is it Mr. Dudley and railroad confreres or the city? The city has offered the railroads a connection, and they refuse to accept it, and self-respect and common decency require the city to say if the railroads don't like what the city is willing to give, then let the gentlemen use the Transfer Company until they can change their minds. Everything except the interest of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad points to the river route as the best one. Every city on this continent seeks to unite her railroad and water communication, and yet for the sake of Mr. Dudley's railroad shall the Council of Louisville run counter to commercial experience and good and do violence to the expressed will of the people of this city?

Run the railroads down Oak street and you encircle the city with a wall of fire; and is it just and expedient that at the demand of two corporations, in a measure the creation of this city, we shall inflict lasting and irreparable injury to our great and growing metropolis?

Let them go on to the [illegible] of Refuge if they desire, but shall we, to convenience corporations running in the interest of our rival city, destroy our outlet into the whole country by running a railroad directly across the most flourishing streets of this city for more than three miles? Common sense and the wishes of the citizens of Louisville dictate the river route, and if the railways don't like it let them remain as they are.

LOUISVILLE.

The Head of a Family on the Situation.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I wish to express through your columns my thorough sympathy with your correspondent of the 14th in his surprise at the new and extraordinary demand of the President of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad Company, for a right of way on Oak street, and the readiness of the committee of the Council to yield to this demand, and with it to yield up, in my judgment, the independence of our city. We had all supposed that this question was settled by the decision of the Council already made, after much discussion, in manifest accordance with the wishes of five-sixths of their constituents. If some new and extraordinary circumstances have occurred to show that their decision was a mistake as to the best interests of the city confided to them, the Council's committee should at least have condescended to make known to the public the new facts. But that, at the mere demand of the railroad company—which, no doubt, refuses the water line for the obvious reason that it fears the competition of the steamboats, which would operate to the interest of the city in preventing extortionate freights—the representatives of the city should make such ready submission is surely a little extraordinary.

As your correspondent suggests, the time for discussion is past. At least, it would seem that reason and argument to the full conviction of the Council is no guarantee of the settlement of the question. One may be allowed, however, to refer again to a few of the general considerations which ought to control this matter.

The fallacy, in the mind of the Council's committee, is that the connection of the two roads is of such vital interest to the city that no sacrifice is too great to accomplish a connection, and therefore, as the railroad will not accept the line of connection tendered, the city is obliged to offer another. Now, in the judgment of our wisest men, the question of a connection of the two roads is a matter of very little importance to the city, as such. It will inconvenience a few if the connection is not made, while it will benefit the far larger number for whose drays and carts and wagons it will furnish employment. Should the connection demanded be made, it must prove a damage to property in greater amount than the Louisville and Lexington railroad will make for the city in the next fifty years.

I have no immediate interest in this matter, beyond that of most of my fellow-citizens. I have no personal interest in or near Oak street; but to the head of a family I, in common with twenty thousand others, am deeply interested in the question whether there shall be pitched [illegible] to our streets, and [illegible] to our women and children, and [illegible] at the risk of crossing a railroad, perpetually passing its trains. There is comparatively little danger of such trains on a business street, where few except men resort. But who that knows anything of the thousands of innocent and thoughtless children who every week seek relief from the confinement and heat of the city in our southern suburbs can feel but a deep concern in this matter?

I trust that the public voice will speak again to our Council in tones which they will heed, and command that the connection be made by going along the river, around the southern limits altogether, or not be made at all. It is the Council's business to represent the interests of all citizens alike, and let the railroads take care of themselves. I confess to a little uneasiness at the prospect of a railroad government over our city. The "cloud" indicating a storm from that quarter is already a good deal "bigger than a man's hand."

EQUITY.

Meeting of Property Holders.

At a meeting of property holders of the city of Louisville, immediately interested in the question of connecting the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and Louisville and Nashville Railroads, held on yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, D. H. Davies was called to the chair and B. H. Young appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, 1. That we have noticed with surprise and alarm the extraordinary refusal by the railroad companies of the favorable right of way, connecting our water with our railroad communication, tendered by the City Council with the concurrent judgment of three-fourths of the people of the city, and the still more extraordinary demand of the railroad companies to be allowed to hem the larger portion of the city by a line of railroad down Oak street, to the universal discomfort and damage of our citizens, and yet still more the apparent readiness of a committee of the Council, in face of the previous solemn decisions of that body, to accede to this extraordinary demand.

2. That Messrs. Webb and Dumesnil be appointed a committee in behalf of this meeting, to make arrangements for a general public meeting of our citizens in reference to the matter, and to invite the cordial co-operation of all citizens who are disposed to resist the subjection of our city and the interest of our citizens to the capricious demands of these corporations.

3. That in the judgment of this meeting the city should require these railroads to connect by running the line of communication either along the northern limits of the city, so as to secure the obvious advantage to the city of an immediate connection of the water communication and business portion of the city with our railroads, or else around the extreme southern limits of the city, or that the railroads should remain without connection, to the benefit of the large number of citizens engaged in the business of transfer.

D. H. DAVIES, Pres't.

B. H. YOUNG, Sec'y.

CHURCH UNION.

A Word from a Southern Methodist.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

As an humble subscriber to your paper I desire to thank you for the noble sentiments expressed in the close of your editorial this morning on the union of the two great Presbyterian bodies.

You express the earnest hope that "the two branches of the great Methodist Church will follow the wise, beneficent and Christian example of the Presbyterians." You add, "Surely whatever sectional passions were aroused in holy minds by the events of the past, have had time to subside."

You have thus uttered the sober second-thought of three-fourths of the lay membership of both branches of the churches referred to. Indeed, the ministers, with the exception of bitter radicals on both sides, no doubt earnestly pray for reunion.

The Bishops of the M. E. Church were undoubtedly sincere in their fraternal overtures, made to the Bishops of the M. E. Church South, at their late meeting in St. Louis. These were respectfully received by the latter, and, in their reply, the principal obstacle in the way of a reunion seems to be, not one of doctrine or church polity—for both branches have the same—but one growing out of ministerial etiquette, perhaps, or a kind of pious resentment resulting from the occupation of Southern churches, during the late war, by Northern bishops and ministers.

When we study the divine character of the great head of the church, consider the claims of ministers and church members to the respect of the world as Christ's disciples, and contemplate the grand results of a union of the piety, talent, wealth, and efforts of these two organizations—really but one church—for the salvation of men and the glory of God, how inconsistent, if not contemptible and wicked, appears the flimsy plea of violated etiquette, or a display of clerical resentment, as obstacles to the general union of fellowship and labor by the same denomination of Christian people who believe in and seek for the attainment of "perfect love!"

An exhibition of any such a spirit is sure to merit and receive the just condemnation of all thinking people, whether in or out of church organizations. What a strong contrast is presented in the noble example of the great benevolent orders of the country! When peace had been declared, at the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. the representatives of the Southern lodges of the order were received back with the warm embrace of brotherly affection without a thought of reproach; and the great Masonic brotherhood, by the action of grand and subordinate lodges all over the land, have sublimely said: "Let the dead past bury its dead."

Even the brave heroes who contended against each other in the "battle's bloody fray" are moving together harmoniously in social and commercial life. It is sad, when politicians even have "buried the hatchet," to know that some of the ministers of Him "who went about doing good" are zealously keeping open the wounds that war has made.

In your modest but effective expressions upon this subject, all the more important and remarkable because put forth in a great commercial organ whose sympathy with the South no one can deny, you have struck a chord in the great heart of the laity, North and South, that will not cease to vibrate until its harmony shall drown all discord and attune the voices of the Methodists of our whole land to swell the sublime chorus of the heavenly angels at the birth of the Redeemer—"Peace on earth and good will to man."

Such, at least, is the prayer of

A SOUTHERN METHODIST.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13, 1869.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Thirteenth Army Corps Reunion a Failure—Discovery of Coal and Iron.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The reunion of the Thirteenth Army Corps to-day was almost an entire failure. Not over fifty persons were present. Gen. John A. McClernand is here.

Stone coal and iron ore have been discovered in Vermillion county by Prof. Cox, State Geologist.

The Free Trade Movement.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 15.—A large free trade meeting was held to-night in Huston Hall. The audience was of the very highest character, representing all the different interests and most of the talent and wealth of the city. The meeting was organized by calling Major General Thomas J. Wood to the chair and Col. J. G. Love and J. McLain Smith Vice Presidents.

Prof. Perry, of Mass., delivered a very able and interesting address, which was listened to with the closest attention. He showed up with much force and point the iniquities of the protective tariff system; how the few are enriched, while the many are robbed.

Gen. R. Bunkerhoof followed in a speech of about three-quarters of an hour, illustrating most satisfactorily the workings of a strictly revenue tariff.

Both speeches were frequently applauded.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 15.—The Alabama Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message was read in both houses. It is very conservative. He combats the calls made for martial law, and says there has been no necessity for it; sets forth the general peacefulness of the people and the advantages offered in this State for emigration; favors a reduction of taxes and a limit to the indorsement of State aid for railroads. The message is generally regarded as more moderate and conservative than was expected.

The Georgia State Fair.

MACON, November 15.—The city is crowded and trains arriving from all directions are unable to properly accommodate people. The fair building and grounds are stocked with articles for exhibition, but all is in confusion. A train with thirty distinguished visitors on board arrived at noon.

The Irish Giant Goes Up For Eighteen Months.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—O'Baldwin, the Irish pugilist, was sentenced to-day, at Lawrence, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for participating in a prize fight at Lynnfield some time since.

Escape of a Condemned Murderer.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 15.—Robt. N. Goldsborough, convicted of murder at the last Sussex Court and sentenced to be hanged to death, escaped from jail at Georgetown last night.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The Brazilian, a new vessel constructed expressly for the Suez canal traffic, sailed to-day for Port Said. She draws twenty feet water. Other vessels of similar construction are building in English ship-yards.

☞ Winter wheat never looked better about Jackson, Michigan.

☞ Philadelphia consumes 50,000 heads of cabbage every day.

☞ The Newsboys' Home, in Washington, is to be re-established.

☞ St. Louis is to have a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

THE AIR LINE TO MEMPHIS.

Object of the Meeting at Hardinsburg.

The Great Counties of Daviess, Henderson, and Union.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Your account of the great railroad meeting at Hardinsburg on the 5th instant is a faithful narrative, and not at all exaggerated as to the enthusiasm and earnest determination to accomplish the project of constructing a railroad from Louisville somewhere down the country in a southwestern direction. The people from the various counties along the line at the meeting evinced the spirit necessary for such an enterprise to the fullest extent. But one remarkable and I fear ominous fact was apparent—not a person was there representing any county below Hancock. The great counties of Daviess, Henderson and Union seem to be indifferent, if not opposed, to this very important enterprise. We had every reason to expect their voices in the counsels of that day, and it absolutely is a matter of surprise that no one appeared from those large and wealthy counties. In the incipiency of the undertaking, the fact of no representation from the counties further down can be readily overlooked as not very significant, since they cannot reasonably be expected to become much enlisted until they have at least a fair assurance that the city of Louisville and the counties near Louisville have developed their strength and intention in the matter.

Nor was the county of Ohio heard from on that day. This is not strange, however, as it was not anticipated by many that her borders were to be touched by the contemplated road until the day of meeting. You will observe by reading the resolutions adopted by the meeting that the Legislature is to be petitioned to change the corporate name from "the Louisville, Henderson and Paducah Railroad," to that of "the Louisville and Memphis Air-line Railway Company;" and then it became apparent that the probable purpose of some of the projectors is to tap the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad at some point in Ohio county, not far from Hartford. If such a design is carried out, Hancock and the counties below are, of course, not interested, and it may transpire that so large a portion of Breckinridge is not interested as to worry, if not defeat the scheme, as far as aid from Breckinridge may contribute to that end. My understanding was that we met to set on foot the "Louisville, Henderson, and Paducah Railroad," as the charter names it and indicates its probable purpose, but the resolutions inform us that we were assisting to build a railroad from Louisville to Hartford. We thought that we were contributing our influence and anticipated aid to make a grand Southern connection for Louisville, embracing in its line the rich commerce of the Ohio river to Henderson and thence to Paducah, as the charter said, thus assisting to build up our metropolis—to burst wide open with a railroad these magnificent counties—at the same time touching the important business points on the river which stand out into the interior upon southern projections of the river. But the resolutions indicate that the proposition is to avoid as diligently as possible commerce and money, and to project a road on the back lines of several counties, make a junction with the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad in Ohio county, and thus draw Louisville's "chestnuts out of the fire!" and consummate a dreaded diversion of trade by Elizabethtown to the proposed Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad.

This will be a very nice thing if Louisville intends to furnish the money. But if the counties and people along the line are expected to render material aid their interests and inclinations ought to be consulted; in fact, must be, to induce them to take stock in both county and individual capacity. Therefore a plain, practical and business view of facts as they exist, not as they ought to be, must be taken.

Now I assert (it is of course only one man's opinion, however,) that a railroad run through Breckinridge county toward Hartford as its destination will not be able to obtain a dollar as a county subscription. The river influence and opposing interests will defeat it on a vote. The only way to secure her aid is to conciliate the river interests. I shall not here attempt to explain why such will be the case, but shall only call the attention of those interested to the fact as the sequel may some day prove, so that they may be aware of the difficulties that may present themselves.

I by no means regard it certain that the county of Meade will subscribe as a county. On the other hand, I consider it extremely doubtful. The county of Ohio is already carrying a heavy railroad debt, and were she never so favorably inclined, she is not able to do much. Then where is the money to come from? I do not suppose that Louisville will give a million of dollars for a short railroad. She might do so to connect more directly with Paducah and the South as the charter talks about. Even if she should, that will not be sufficient, and the idea must be abandoned. But, on the other hand, a railroad can be built to touch the prominent points on the Ohio river to Paducah. On that line you pass through the center of the river tier of counties. The business places are made by projections of the river, thus situating the important towns in each county far into the interior and convenient to the people of the counties. Around them is mainly collected the money and the influence, as well as the enterprise, and without their influence and assistance no important undertaking can be accomplished. For instance, does any one suppose that any money could be obtained from Daviess county in opposition to the interests of the city of Owensboro? Or could two hundred thousand dollars be obtained in Hancock county without asking Hawesville about it?

If these views are correct which I have here submitted, then it is perfectly certain that the original idea, as set forth in the charter, should be adhered to, and the other be forthwith abandoned. You cannot "run with the hare and hold with the hounds." It will be infinitely better to go to the counties below Breckinridge, and tell the people that the purpose is to build a railroad from Louisville to Paducah along the river, touching at its prominent points, have done with side issues, meet the question fairly, and then success is probable. I trust that wise counsels will prevail, the interests and situation of the country considered, and that success will crown the efforts of those public-spirited men who, so greatly to their credit, are engaged in furthering this great enterprise.

MORE ANON.

BOWLING GREEN.

The Matrimonial Mania—A Grand Ball.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, Nov. 15, 1869.

Seven of our most brilliant young ladies have, within one week, chosen husbands, each, as did the Jewish women of old, a life and a love "among her own people"—seven brilliant weddings in one week, and no Jenkins was here! Alas! it will never be known—the amount of fine silks and satins offered up as a sacrifice to profusion.

Readers, do not be frightened. I do not intend to describe either the *personnel* or apparel of the brides. But to prevent things being at all mixed, I will give to each groom his "ladie fair." And thus was the order of their taking off: Mr. Herdman to Miss Hess; Mr. Price to Miss Hawkins; Mr. McCadden to Miss Roberts; Mr. Mitchell to Miss Barclay; Mr. Stubbins to Miss Patterson; Mr. Dunaway to Miss Stubbins; Mr. E. L. Hines to Miss Duncage. The three last-named couples left on the afternoon train for Memphis.

The Shakers at South Union, to avoid being so much annoyed by visitors in their midst, have erected a very fine hotel building at the railroad depot. The house was "warmed" by a grand social ball, attended by the rival wit and beauty of three counties. Nor were the devotees of mirth, of song and dance as easily frightened as was the faithful Peter once—for the cock crew more than thrice ere the carnival of joy had ceased.

ZIGZAG.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Its Claims to the Next Senatorship.

[From the Paducah Kentuckian.]

It is but fair and right that the positions of honor, trust and profit, to be distributed by a State, should be fairly divided between the different sections. It is a violent presumption to suppose all the talent and statesmanship of a State should be concentrated in any one Congressional district. Heretofore, in the distribution of the offices of honor and profit by the Legislature of Kentucky, the First District has invariably been treated as if it were a step-child and had no claims or rights. The representatives of the First District are very clever fellows, so long as they can be used to advance the interests of other portions of the State. Let us see how the record stands between the First and Second Congressional Districts. We will go back to the days of Gov. Dixon; he was first Governor and then United States Senator, after him came Gov. Powell who after serving his term in the gubernatorial chair was sent to the Senate, and after him the Hon. Thomas C. McCreery was elected to the Senate. All these gentlemen were from the Second District. This would have been well enough if the First District had not had men who were the peers of these distinguished gentlemen.

When Powell was nominated for Governor we had our Lynn Boyd, who was the peer of any man in the State, and yet by a system of management that is well understood in parties, Boyd had no chance against Powell, either for Governor or Senator. So it was in the election of Mr. McCreery, the first district presented the name of Colonel Oscar Turner, who stands as the equal of any man in the State in intelligence and statesmanship; the same party appliances were brought to bear to defeat Col. Turner that were used in the case of Lynn Boyd, and this discrimination has been made against the first district, in even the election of clerks and door-keepers of the Legislature.

The point we make in this is, that the first district of Kentucky is entitled to the next Senator, and we are satisfied if the members of the Legislature from this district will select their candidate, and unite on him, that other portions of the State will magnanimously assist in electing him. It is not only natural, but it is just and right, that the claims of the first district should be recognized in this matter.

☞ A perfectly white otter was lately caught at Olamon, Penobscot county, Me.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AT E. B. NUGENT'S

Owing to the decline in gold and the depression of trade in the Eastern markets, I am enabled to offer some great bargains in rich Dress Goods from 20 cents per yard to the richest fabric. 500 nice fashionable Cloaks much less than the original cost. Dress Silks at a big sacrifice, commencing at 75c, $1 25, and upward. Blankets, Flannels, and all Domestic Goods at popular prices at

E. B. NUGENT'S, 148 & 150 Fourth Street.

ROMAN SOCIETY.

The American and English Residents.

[From the Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Anyone who has lived many years on the Continent of Europe, must have observed the great changes which the relations of resident Americans and Englishmen have undergone. The time was when travelers of these two nationalities met, or moved, as members of the same great community. Wherever there was an English pastor, whether at Dresden, Paris, Rome, or Florence, the members of the two Anglo-Saxon communities worshipped together. If there was a club established in either of these cities, these Americans and Englishmen met on common ground. All this is now changed. In the principal cities of Europe where Americans are temporarily found, they have churches and clubs of their own, and at their social reunions fewer English than foreigners of other nationalities are seen. Our countrymen have not only bankers and clergymen, but physicians, and even "tooth doctors," of their own. It is a proof that the nation is growing great, and the feeling of nationality becoming more and more intense. But it is true that the two divisions of the great Anglo-Saxon family are destined to drift further and further away from each other? Such, indeed, seems to be the tendency. Many of our country people find themselves more at home with Germans and Russians, Frenchmen and Italians, than with those of the elder branch of their own race. Is the fact to be regretted, and can it lead to any harmful results? Probably to neither. Contact with foreigners, and a use of their languages, must be a part of the national discipline. The English contribution box will receive fewer American dollars than formerly, which to them will be the most serious loss—the truth might as well be confessed—while to Americans, socially, if not morally, the change may also be a loss. English people do not find all the Americans they meet agreeable to associate with, and our country people know that there are some Englishmen not quite to their taste. After all the tiresome talk, a thousand times repeated, about the two nations being one, the fact still stands that there is a space which separates the two as wide as the waters of the Atlantic.

There can be no doubt that our war helped to bring about present results. Socially and morally, more than politically, the conduct of England was most unfortunate. The classes which are looked up to as the legislators of opinion said to Americans, if you are going to the devil we will do all we can to help you; as now they say, if you are determined to be the most powerful nation in the world, we will make of you, if possible, a convenience for our own security and profit.

In an excursion of a week or two which I have lately made on the northern Italian lakes I have had new proof of this almost jealous separation of American and English travelers. On the decks of the steamers they establish themselves in colonies, and at the groups regard each other with an almost hostile scowl, the expression, "they are Americans," "they are English," is heard from both sides. The half-blood, or half-breed observer and writer is inclined to regret the separation every time he has a new proof of it, such as those to which allusion has been made.

The American element is now everywhere seen and felt in Europe and its important influence acknowledged. We are no longer objects of curiosity, for the last man has left the scene who supposes that the American is an Indian or a negro, or wears any other than the European hue. We are allowed to pass quietly on, no longer objects of prying observation.

BABY-BURNING.

Apparatus for the Purpose—A Dreadful Revelation.

[From the New York Sun, 13th.]

The three-story brick house, No. 163 East Twenty-eighth street, has been rented since the 1st of May in apartments to a number of families. Until that time a Mrs. Wright, ostensibly a dress-maker, occupied the building, and on removing from it left in the basement, the top of which, after the English fashion, is almost level with the street, a peculiar and unusually large range, fitted with a funnel-like flue, and standing out in the room, while the regular chimney-place was closed up with a sheet of iron. The whole arrangement was calculated to insure a powerful draft, and a fierce intensity to the fire.

During the summer this range, owing in a measure to its size and the consequent amount of fuel it would require, was not used; but as the cold weather approached, the occupant of the basement thought of turning its presence to advantage. On lighting a fire, however, the draft was found to be very defective, and a tinsmith was accordingly called, who proceeded to take down the flue. As he did so those present gathered about him and examined, though without being able to make out what they were, the black objects that were found in the chimney; but as they looked closer, they started back with pale faces and exclamations of horror from two infant skulls and a quantity of charred infant bones and flesh. The remains of three bodies were distinctly made out. How many more had been consumed in that fiercely drawing range without leaving a single clew behind them, it is impossible to say. But the very draft which had been necessary for the dreadful work had, to all appearances, carried up these few remains at a still later day. The Mrs. Wright who, as dressmaker, occupied the house until the first of May, has disappeared. The presence of the charred flesh in the chimney was detected of various times during the warm weather by a peculiar stench that filled the building and immediate neighborhood, but no dead rat was its origin attributed. Coroner Schirmer has the case in hand. Until he has held his inquest, the many rumors of strange occurrences about the place in past years must remain unpublished.

HER SECOND CHOICE.

Something About the Count Schneidenbutzen and Mrs. Lincoln.

[From the Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus.]

The "happy dog," as our readers have already been advised, is Count Schneidenbutzen, Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden. Although this title is rather imposing, it does not, in the Count's own home, imply either an imposing weight of dignity or a purse noticeably heavy. The Duke of Baden has small cash to spare, and none to bestow on Grand Chamberlains, who have little to do about his court, and who "come cheap" in a land where every fourth Dutchman is a count or baron. Indeed, a moderate belly-full of kraut and pumpernickel every Sunday is the only kind of "government pap" that ever distends the shriveled skin of Schneidenbutzen, who is an uncommonly sorry specimen of the Teutonic nobility. The poor fellow is said to be in ecstasies over his good fortune in securing an heiress for a wife, and to be especially joyous in the prospect of falling into the vacant shirts, socks, breeches and shoes of the "late lamented," a large number of which have not yet followed his coats and hats to the junk shop. A pair of the "martyr's" trowsers is being cut down for Schneidenbutzen by Count Ketzenbratzen, the Grand Duke's tailor, he being a short-legged little fellow, while the late A. L., as everybody knows, strode the land on a pair of natural stilts. It will be a funny sight, not, however, without some melancholy suggestiveness, to behold poor Schneidenbutzen leading "Mary, relict of Abraham Lincoln, deceased," to the altar, clad in the veritable habiliments of his illustrious predecessor—his breeches shining with autographic grease-spots left by White House dinners of the past—his little feet shaking about loose in a pair of Illinois boots a mile too big for them—and his tiny hands encased in a pair of enormous yellow kids in which the fi[ngers] of the martyr was said to bear striking resemblance to a canvassed Cincinnati ham. Poor little S.! For our part we don't begrudge him a stitch of the sacred wardrobe. He will have earned it all before he is done with Mary L., and as she only reserved after her bereavement those garments which nobody would buy, her new husband will begin his matrimonial career by falling into uncommonly bad habits.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Col. Dick Wintersmith in the United States Senate.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The day is near at hand when it will devolve upon the Kentucky Legislature to elect a Senator to fill the place now occupied by Hon. T. C. McCreery. It is an office of great dignity, and at this time of much importance to the weal or we of our country. The fierce storm of civil strife which has swept over our country has left the waves of sectional passion and prejudice still tossing our vessel of State. The whole country wants peace, desires restoration of confidence and kindly relations. Our security and prosperity demand restored harmony amongst our entire people. But we have so many narrow-minded creatures of partisan passions and prejudices in official position and high places—men whose political existence depends upon keeping alive the storm-passions aroused by the late conflict—men who, like the petrel, float upon the storm-winds and shriek their joy to the angry waves—that peace is driven from Congressional halls and restoration of kindly relations prevented.

We have too much tongue and too little heart and brain in Congress. We want those who can both feel and think for the country, instead of those who cherish sectional bitterness and think only of self aggrandizement. We want men who have large hearts, capable of embracing the well-being of the whole country in the circle of their affections; and of strong, practical brain, capable of comprehending the interests of their country. We want men whose sound practical sense will break into and expose those "rings" that have so injuriously shaped legislation to selfish and corrupt ends, to the sacrifice of the interests and prosperity of the country; and men whose genial and kindly nature shall exorcise the malignant sectional spirit which animates our law-makers. Among all the men who are understood to be candidates for the U. S. Senatorship from Kentucky, I know of no one who comes so fully up to the requisite standard for the occasion as Richard C. Wintersmith. In intellectual endowments he is the equal of Stevenson, McCreery, or Galladay, his competitors; and he has a heart and soul so large, ever flowing in its deep, broad [and] genial sympathies, that it would float his competitors. Send "Dick" to the United States Senate, and the scowl of sectional hate will be driven from Senatorial brows, and the warm glow of his genial nature will thaw the ice-bound hearts of Northern Senators, and communicate to their souls the thrill of a new sensation—the warmth of a kindly nature. With his practical common sense, his thorough understanding of the wants and necessities of the country, his genial nature, he can be of far greater benefit to his constituents and his country than either of his competitors. Besides these superior qualifications, Dick Wintersmith is a man who does not shrink from responsibility, but dares to follow his honest convictions to their legitimate conclusions. He boldly and bravely asserted his sympathies in the field, while others who remained at home dared not assert them even to themselves. Though I thought, and yet think, he was wrong, yet I honor him for the manly assertion of his honest convictions. We can trust such a man in the day of storm, when the souls of men are to be tried. He will not shrink from the conflict, nor hide from the storm. Let us have men of this sort—men whose merits are positive—not those whose chief merit consists in doing nothing when the occasion demands action. I have heard the names of others mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, but, so far as I know, they are not candidates, and their merits need not be contrasted with those who are understood to be candidates. I, as a Democrat, greatly prefer R. C. Wintersmith to either of the candidates named, and think, upon a fair canvass of their merits, the choice must settle upon him.

A DEMOCRAT.

Creditors Hunting a Valet Nobleman—His Career Among the Quakers.

[From the New York Sun, 13th.]

The recent exposure in the dazzling glare of the Sun of the individual styling himself Lord Hubert Le Roy Ainsley created intense excitement in fashionable circles both in this and other cities. Prominent up-town families who entertained and courted the society of Radford, alias Lord Ainsley, during his short but rather brilliant career in town, now profess ignorance of ever having met the scamp; think they heard something about him; but "we, you know, never receive people into our set unless we know all about them."

A few particulars of the unfortunate marriage between himself and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Martin, of Staten Island, have recently come into our possession, which we publish for the benefit of all whom it may concern. It may be recollected that when the disreputable fellow, Ainsley, made a proposal of marriage to the young lady, the offer was submitted to the approval of her estimable mother. That lady, from the first, was suspicious of him, and when she learned that her daughter was bent on marrying him she despatched a messenger to Europe to make inquiries about the "Lord," and seek for confirmation of the dazzling tales of himself and home which he related. The party sent abroad was entrusted with a very large sum of money, and was enjoined to spare neither time nor money to gain all information possible of Lord Ainsley's character, position, relatives and social standing.

The gentleman who was sent to Europe on the very important errand, took it upon himself to suppose that there need be no haste about the matter, and accordingly took rooms in a first-class hotel in London and lived sumptuously. When he had exhausted nearly all the money given him to prosecute his search with all possible speed, he began to look about, and after three weeks' time ascertained the particulars published recently in the Sun.

Had Mrs. Martin learned of the facts at an earlier date than she did, the marriage could have been prevented. The culpable carelessness of the messenger was the sole cause of the unfortunate wedding, and he alone is responsible. Miss Martin was told of the information gained, but she indignantly refused to believe the stories about her "dear, dear, Hubert."

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Richard Radford visited nearly all the principal cities, living invariably at the best and most expensive hotels. Finally they arrived in Philadelphia, where they are residing in the residence of a relative in Pine street.

Recently Radford gave a dinner party in a fashionable restaurant in that city, to which he invited many prominent Quaker City officials, and of course they accepted. He continues to call himself Lord Ainsley. Mrs. Radford is happy, and believes the "Lord" to be a lord. Having met her husband, we can readily account for her infatuation. Radford is certainly "good company." He can tell the most entertaining stories, plays well upon the flute, violin, and piano, converses fluently in five languages, is handsome, "nobby" in style, in fact, just the man a young and inexperienced girl would fall in love with. He is living now upon his debts, and is said to owe several thousand dollars to gentlemen in this city, who are "expecting" a draft from Europe, so that they [may be paid]. He says he expects to live in New York this winter.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We Have Reduced the Prices of Our Laces, Satins and Trimmings from 10 to 30 pr ct.

[illegible]

BLUM BROTHERS', NO. 144 MARKET ST.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO. OFFER

100 pcs black Alpacas, double-faced, superb quality, at 75c, worth $1.

100 pcs Bonjour's fine Empress Cloth at 65c, worth 85c.

100 pcs colored Pacific Alpacas at 20c, worth 35c.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO., 118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

REMEMBER! The Cheapest Place in the city to get your Job Printing Done is at the Courier-Journal Job Office.

Call and see specimens. J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in 3d story Courier-Journal Building.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured [illegible] Gonorrhea, cured in from two to five days. Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. [illegible] MEDICINE FURNISHED [illegible]

DOCTOR HUNTER, No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, and Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible] is prevailing [illegible].

A Mrs. Patterson, near Mayfield, has recently given birth to three [illegible] children.

[illegible]

[illegible] of James E. McGowan, of [illegible], was entered a few days since, [illegible] the skylight, and the drawer robbed of about $50 in money.

The temperance cause continues to be agitated in Covington. A new lodge of Good Templars has recently been formed, and there is quite a rush for membership.

The store of Squire E. Vaughn, at Bryantsville, was robbed on Wednesday night by a party of disguised and unmasked men. About $1,000 worth of goods were carried off.

The main gas pipe connecting Newport with the Covington gas works has been found too small to supply the former city with the amount of gas required, and it is being replaced with a new and larger one.

Mr. Wm. E. Thayer, member of a New York firm, was arrested in Brooksville last Friday for peddling fruit trees by sample without a proper license. He waived an examination, plead guilty, and was fined one hundred dollars.

Dr. W. R. McCormick, of Foster, last week met with a painful though not dangerous accident by his horse falling down and upon him, breaking his collar-bone. He is improving, and is able to walk about, though not yet able to ride.

The Covington Journal of Saturday has the following youthful personals: "To the wife of John Whitehead, of Frankfort, a daughter. To the wife of G. Merchant, Esq., of Frankfort, a son. To the wife of Wm. Falkner, Esq., of Lexington, a daughter. To the wife of Mr. Wm. Warren, of Fayette county, a son."

Humboldt Encampment, No. 41, I. O. O. F., of Newport, was instituted on Friday evening last, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The charter of the encampment was granted at the last session of the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, on the petition of twenty-four Patriarchs, and will work in the German language. This encampment starts with bright prospects of success and usefulness.

In the neighborhood of Powersville, on Sunday week, a young man named Frank Gordley met his death in a sudden and violent manner. It seems that Gordley was considerable of a jockey, and had recently traded for a horse with which he was not well acquainted. In giving a test of his speed the horse started for one side of a tree, while Gordley held him for the other, and in so doing the young man struck his head against the tree, fracturing the skull, from which he died soon after.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Memphis is overrun with vagrants.

The Nashville Grand Army of the Republic is bankrupt.

Live oak is being shipped from Ellaville, Fla., to San Francisco.

Registration begins in Mississippi to-day, and continues five days.

The poor-house of Rutherford county, N. C., is filled with paupers.

The fall races of Houston, Texas, have been postponed until spring.

Good Alabama cotton lands are in the market at from $4 to $30 per acre.

The Rock City gymnasts are to have a handsome building on Broderick street.

A large quantity of cotton has been raised in Dunklin county, Missouri, this season.

A Texan was [illegible] knocked and robbed in Nashville by three soldiers the other night.

The Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company has mined and shipped 7,000 bushels of coal in one day.

Major Russell, of Augusta, Ga., has raised sufficient money on his individual credit to pay off the entire floating debt of the city.

[illegible]

Wm. G. Kelly, Esq., has opened a bed of brown hematite, near the railroad, about two and a half miles [illegible] of Rolla, Missouri.

Two plows manufactured in Scotland were exhibited at the Rome (Ga.) fair. They did good work and excited a good deal of attention.

A petition numerously signed has been sent to Nashville, Tenn., urging the removal of the Supreme Court from Brownsville back to Jackson.

Thomas Grant killed his father, Jonathan Grant, in Alamance county, North Carolina, on the 2d instant. Liquor was the "motive power."

The city council of Rome, Georgia, has closed a contract with Messrs. Noble and McCulloch, for the construction of city water works, at a cost of $67,500.

A Texas girl, Miss Mollie Stacy, of Navasota, carried off a sunday-school premium the other day by memorizing five hundred and sixty verses of scripture.

The Charleston aldermanic imbroglio still continues. The last report now is that Alderman Mackey will be prosecuted for assault with intent to kill.

Hon. C. M. Hamilton and Eli Weeks, Esq., have been commissioned as Major Generals of the Florida State militia, and Hon. W. J. Purman as Brigadier General.

Secretary Boutwell has promised a revenue cutter to Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, to take certain distinguished guests to Savannah to attend the Georgia State fair.

Jacob Dockstrader, of Beloit, Wisconsin, bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land the other day, four miles southeast of Shelbina, at nine dollars an acre.

A. E. Martin, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of Brandon, Miss., committed suicide on Monday last. Losses in business is said to have been the cause of the act.

Gov. Reed, of Florida, has issued a proclamation offering rewards to the amount of $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the recent murders in Jackson county.

Dr. Tandy H. Trice, and his sons William and Gibraltar Trice, have been arrested charged with the murder of Gideon Beavely, who was found murdered near Macon, Missouri, a short time since.

The following are the places in Georgia on which postal orders can be drawn: Americus, Albany, Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, Bainbridge, Brunswick, Cartersville, Columbus, Griffin, Macon, Marietta, Milledgeville, Rome, Savannah.

The barn and stables of General Toombs, near Washington, Ga., were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Four horses, twenty-two head of hogs, a lot of forage, and a small quantity of fertilizers were burned. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

Dr. Richardson, of Boone county, has been committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of killing T. J. Gallaney, near Providence, Mo. The altercation occurred about five weeks ago, but Gallaney did not die of his wounds until the 2d inst.

The Governor of Louisiana has determined not to call an extra session of the Legislature. None but the members of the Legislature and a few other interested parties will regret this determination of the Governor's. As to the tax-payers they are overjoyed in having thus escaped an additional tax.

The Sheriff of New Hanover and Deputy Marshal Carrow are in a contention in Wilmington, N. C., in which is involved the question whether an execution on property of an involuntary bankrupt holds against the surrender of the bankrupt's effects to the Marshal, for the benefit of all his creditors. They have divided the house of the bankrupt, the Sheriff taking the inside, the Marshal the outside.

Mr. A. T. Curd, of Somerset, Ky., writes to the Courier-Journal that Mr. Collins, of Claiborne county, Tennessee, has seven daughters, the smallest of which weighs 240 pounds. Either one will put up a wager to beat any man in the State in chopping wood or splitting rails. How does this compare with the "six daughters of Mr. Geo. Haynes, of Springfield, Ohio, who weigh in the aggregate 900 pounds."

Governor Mellurg has issued a proclamation, dated November 6th, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the body of Frank Kemp, charged with the murder of Thos. H. Bowlin, near Reform, Calloway county, Mo., on the 5th day of November, 1869. The said Frank Kemp has fled from justice and is still at large. Kemp is described as about 23 years of age, with the left arm off near the shoulder.

Mr. Wm. T. Briscoe, who lived four miles south of New London, Mo., set out to go to Hannibal on the 5th inst. in a buggy. The horse he was driving got frightened and dashed the buggy against a stump on the road side. The shock threw Mr. Briscoe twenty feet, his head striking a small sapling and breaking his neck. Dr. A. Briscoe, brother of the deceased, was a short distance behind, and on coming up to the scene of the accident found life extinct.

The Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, of the 11th, says that 'Squire Moore, of Deepwater township, has a hog which is troublesome to one of his neighbors, and for being such a hog his neighbor shot him. This made the 'Squire mad, and he went to his neighbor's house, armed with a shot-gun. He entered the door, and some words ensued, when Moore snapped his gun at his neighbor. About this time a gun was brought to use on the other side, and while Mr. Moore was putting on a cap his neighbor fired at him, causing the shot from one barrel of the gun to enter his left side. His wound is not thought to be serious.

A terrible scene occurred in Columbus, Ga., on Thursday last. In the evening, Sheriff J. F. Boyle and J. Polk Wright were in Revill's grocery, where a quarrel ensued between them, followed by a scuffle, in which, it is said, Doyle was thrown down, Wright on top of him, when John Doyle, a son of the Sheriff, pushed into the saloon, and, jerking out his pistol, shot Wright in the back, the ball entering the spine and killing him instantly. The Doyles fled, and got out of town before the news of the bloody deed spread. A party went out to Doyle's house, two miles south of town, but they could not be found.

In White Rock Gap, Alleghany county, Va., live four hardened sinners, Diocletian Reynolds and his three sons—John, James and Ike. James and his father are at feud with John and Ike about the rights of possession to the land and personal property. On Wednesday last Diocletian shot John with a slug from a small pistol in the right side, and then retreated to James's rancho. Dr. Orville Rogers extracted the slug, but no arrests were made, as the parties are too intangible for the law to grasp, and wage a constant warfare. The father swears he will shoot his son John again if he does not leave. Old Diocletian is tarrying with James—notorious for drinking six gallons of apple brandy in five days.

On Thursday last an unfortunate difficulty occurred between two cadets of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, named John Price, of Virginia, and one Walton, of Texas, which resulted in the latter receiving serious and dangerous cuts from a knife in the hands of Price. It seems that Price was in his room engaged in study, when Walton entered and began to tease and interrupt him, much to Price's annoyance. He used every means to avoid a difficulty, but finally became angry and a fight ensued, in which Walton received two deep stabs, one in the shoulder and the other in his left side. The weapon was a common pocket-knife. The condition of the wounded man is quite critical, and a fatal termination is not unlikely.

Since the beginning of October, Opelousas, Washington, Grand Coteau, and other centers of population of St. Landry, La., says the Opelousas Courier, have been thronged, on Saturdays and Sundays, by crowds of freedmen who come to receive payment in gold or silver. The fact is, they are beginning to receive money—the proceeds of their crops, a part of which they have already disposed of. Formerly, the money from the sales of the cotton crop would only reach the planter from the merchants, about the first of March; but now that the cotton commission merchants are on the spot to buy cotton, the planter is enabled, by September or October, to sell a part of his crop, which permits him to transact his business with greater facility and to better advantage. Certainly, no one can complain of this change.

A Tempest in a Tea-pot.

Cincinnati is in a sad old way. Conscience makes a coward of her. She sees an avenging hand in every bush. She knows very well that her Ferguson bill is a big humbug, which will not stand the least inspection, and she is making a great row to cover up its many bare-faced shams. Just now the idea is to palm off on Louisville some imaginary scheme, and the recent presence of two or three of our citizens in Nashville is made the occasion of a prodigious cry over a precious small quantity of wool. Louisville does not propose to take any unfair advantage of Cincinnati. The citizens in question would not harm a hair of her head. But we are bound to protect ourselves and look out for our own interests. Cincinnati is simply cruising under false colors, and is nervous because the character of her papers is as well understood at Nashville as in Louisville. We can tell her that the scheme will not win. If she wants to build a road to the South, let her do the decent thing, and make a reciprocal arrangement with the people of Kentucky and Tennessee. As it is, she wants to gobble up everything, and thinks by putting forward a promise of ten millions, which she never can and never will perform, to coerce the counties into donations sufficient to begin on. The rest she considers easy sailing; and so it would be to her. But of this, more anon. There are likely to be some curious developments in the progress of this interesting and very steep game of speculation.

Butterfield and Others.

It is discreditable to the administration that Gen. Butterfield has been permitted to resign his office of Sub-Treasurer in New York instead of being ignominiously expelled from it. There is to be no investigation in his case, bad as it appears to all eyes. A very general and well-confirmed belief is that the administration is afraid to have an investigation to take place, fully aware that it would criminate parties that the authorities at Washington would exceedingly hate to see criminated. Butterfield asked for an investigation, but, in doing so, he was but mocking the officials above him, who, he had good reason to know, would not dare to grant what he asked. At the same time he thought no doubt that his call for an inquiry might look well to the public eye.

Even the New York Times, now a more thorough and unconditional supporter of the administration than the New York Tribune or any other Radical paper in that city, says of the Butterfield business: "There never was a clearer case against any official. He has acknowledged that he speculated in stocks. There is, to put it moderately, some ground for supposing that he was privy to the scandalous plot which sent gold to 160, and threw the trade of the country into confusion for days together. His resignation called for an immediate inquiry into his entire course of conduct. There has been no such inquiry. We only echo the voice of public opinion when we say that this sort of treatment of an official under a cloud is a very serious mistake on the part of the administration."

Grant and Boutwell knew perfectly what manner of man Gen. Butterfield was when they appointed him. His late disgraceful speculations in gold whilst holding the high financial office of sub-treasurer were not his first disgraceful speculations in that commodity. An ex-officer of the army has brought to light the fact, that, as Chief-of-Staff at the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, he used his position to speculate in gold in Wall street, it being well known that gold rose and fell according to the varying fortunes of our armies. Gen Butterfield, at that battle, prohibited all telegraphic communication with the rear, not even the Federal Government being permitted by him to receive dispatches from the army. Yet throughout the whole battle, he, with the monopoly of power to send dispatches, used it for purposes of gold speculation. The Leonard W. Jerome to whom his dispatches were sent was a gold speculator closely connected with him. The ex-army officer says:

During this time of telegraphic suspension, three dispatches were put upon the wires at the headquarters of the army for transmission to this city. The first of these was as follows:

"ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1863.
"To Leonard W. Jerome, New York:
"The boy is wounded. D. B."

The date of this dispatch and its tenor intimate that it must have been sent immediately after the disaster to the Eleventh Corps. At a later hour, when more definite accounts of that disaster were received at headquarters, and when Sickles, with the Third Corps, was cut off from the rest of the army, a second dispatch was sent, reading as follows:

"ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1863.
"To Leonard W. Jerome, New York:
"The boy is badly wounded. D. B."

And then the following day, when the rebels pressed their advantages, and drove our army into their contracted and hastily thrown up earthworks two miles nearer the river than when they first met the enemy, and the salvation of the army seemed to depend on Sedgwick's ability to join it from below Fredericksburg, a third dispatch was sent, as follows:

"ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 3, 1863.
"To Leonard W. Jerome, New York:
"The boy, we fear, is mortally wounded. D. B."

These dispatches were taken off by Gen. T. T. Eckert, Superintendent of Military Telegraph at the headquarters of the Federal army, and sent to the War Department their peculiar character very naturally attracting his attention and exciting his suspicion. Secretary Stanton took them to President Lincoln and demanded Butterfield's dismissal from the army. Butterfield was suspended and went to Washington, where he was most severely lectured by the Secretary of State, but, under an assurance that he would be guilty of no further misconduct, he was very improperly restored to his command. Of course these facts were well known to General Grant and Mr. Boutwell when Butterfield was appointed to the office of Sub-Treasurer, which he has basely prostituted and from which he has been forced to retire. Why then was he appointed Sub-Treasurer? What legitimate reason can there have been for it? What honest motive is supposable in the case? Who can be surprised that no investigation of Butterfield's late transactions is permitted? Can the administration stand such things and live?

☞ Grant is said to be cutting off heads more briskly than ever. He amuses himself with a job in that way every morning. A strange story from a French medical work is going through all the papers to the effect that in Brazil two men had their heads cut off at the same time in the interior of their prison, and that the head of the one was made to grow upon the body of the other by a long-continued electrical process. If Grant's head should be cut off, it might be made to grow upon the body of his favorite horse or mare, making a very respectable centaur. We would willingly give the animal stabling without expecting an office for the gift.

☞ It appears that San Domingo is likely to be soon annexed to the United States. Well, she may take to herself the consolation that she can hardly be worse off after annexation than she is now. If any money is to be paid in the case, let her pay it. Our people would condemn any negotiation for payment from them. They are not buying negroes now.

The Income Tax.

The income tax, as the public know, expires by limitation in 1870. But the question is whether the limitation will be allowed to stand. There will be a strenuous and tremendous effort in favor of the re-enactment of the law, for an almost countless multitude of officers are interested in the continuance of it because they make a living out of it. As it stands, it would be odious even if properly administered; administered as it has been, it is doubly odious. Its provisions and its execution officers are alike obnoxious to the great masses of the people. If we were in a condition of war, if the maintenance of the republic were at stake in a great conflict, an income tax, as a war measure, might, with proper discriminations, be borne unmurmuringly and even cheerfully, but the keeping up, nearly five years after the war, of the present awkward and oppressive system executed by the present unscrupulous and dishonest officials, is a burden that we ought not to be required to bear, and that we shall, if just to ourselves, hurl from our shoulders as soon and as far as possible.

A cotemporary remarks that the exemption in the law has been for the most part illusory, and this is true. Persons whose incomes do not exceed a thousand dollars are supposed to be exempt from the payment of the tax. So says the letter of the law; but how is it in practice? They are the very persons from whom the tax is most surely and rigorously exacted. There is no escape for them. Thousands of widows have their little all invested in stocks or loans of the various banks, railroad companies, and other associations in the country. In every case, five per cent. is exacted without the slightest regard to the exemption allowed to persons whose income is less than a thousand dollars. The dividend of $500 has $25 subtracted from it; the dividend of $100 is diminished by $5, though this sum is snatched from the necessities of those who have no other resource. So while rich and unscrupulous men easily withhold a large part of their income from taxation, it surely reaches the salaries and other earnings of the poor. A man whose small income may be wholly inadequate to the support of his family must have an onerous tax imposed on his already insufficient means. He must manage to keep back from his hungry household the means of appeasing the tax-gatherer. Numerous clergymen, clerks, and employes of all kinds feel as a special hardship the tax imposed even on such small portion of their income as exceeds a thousand dollars.

Let the present law be abolished or essentially modified. Let the people in self-defense insist on its being abolished or essentially modified. Let them send men to Congress who are in favor of its being abolished or essentially modified. It is a fertile source of injustice, oppression, ruin and crime.

A Notable Fact.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of New York, has recently been reviewing the financial policy of the administration. The following paragraph in regard to the collection of the internal revenue tax will command, as it should, the attention of the public:

One of the notable features to this case is, that as the revenue goes down yearly the cost of collecting it goes up; a fact which has been somewhat explained upon the ground that, as the total revenue diminishes, the ratio of cost to it must necessarily increase. But the logic of this explanation holds good only so long as the amount of cost actually remains at the same level, which it has by no means done. The official records show that in the fiscal year 1868 the net receipts from this source amounted to $191,087,589, upon which there were expenses reaching to $7,689,700, or 2.49 per cent. of the total receipts—a percentage of cost which exceeds the [illegible] of admiration in the British House of Commons at the time. In 1867, however, when the receipts footing up about $266,000,000, the [illegible] expenses were $[illegible], or 3.43 per cent.; and in 1868, upon $188,750,000, they were $8,287,331, or 4.38 per cent. Now, if there was anything in the theory of decrease of revenue working increase in the ratio of collection cost, as offered in the case, the total expenses of 1867 and 1868 should not have exceeded $7,000,000 in either year, whereas they did exceed that sum by $1,000,000 in the one year, and $1,200,000 in the other respectively.

The administration may boast of its economy, its energy, its attention to details, but the Radicals will find it not merely difficult but impossible to give a reasonable explanation for the expenditure of one million six hundred thousand dollars more in 1868 to collect $188,750,000 than was expended in 1866 to collect $309,500,000. The multiplied expenditure is only a part of the Radical arrangement for robbing the people without letting them know it. But the people do know it, or, if they don't, they can know it, and, if they tolerate it, they half deserve to be robbed. The officers employed in the collection of the revenue are evidently not the right kind of men. They were not appointed, as a general rule, for the supposed possession of the proper qualifications. The inquiry was not whether they were honest, whether they were competent, whether they were faithful to the Constitution and the laws. They have abused their positions. It is no wonder, that, in many localities, the people show signs of rebellion when called on for their taxes. Their spirit of resistance arises not from any disposition to do injustice to the Government but from an indignant indisposition to have the grossest injustice done to themselves.

Hon. W. J. Graves.

The Cincinnati Chronicle has the following paragraph:

The private life of Graves who killed Cilley in the duel, has hitherto been shrouded in mystery from which the veil has just been lifted. The last two years of his life, Graves, it seems, lived the victim of remorse and the most terrible of terrors. For two years he passed sleepless nights in lighted rooms with friends whom he would not permit to leave his presence. A writer to the Portland Argus says that Graves consumed the hours of night in walking to and fro in groans and tears, and uttering wild exclamations. "At length, worn out with mental anguish, grief unmitigated and wasted watchfulness, the unhappy man expired. Thus was avenged the death of the murdered Cilley." The great excitement which followed this fatal duel, is still fresh in the minds of many, but we believe the facts concerning the last years of Graves's life have not been generally known.

Let not that paragraph have any extended circulation through the press. Let it stop where it is. It is a slander upon one of the bravest and truest of Kentucky's dead. There is not a syllable of truth in it, as the innumerable surviving friends of William J. Graves can testify. The writer of this knew him intimately and had almost daily intercourse with him. We never knew a more cheerful and genial man. There was not a shadow upon his broad and pleasant brow. A calm, high soul beamed from his eyes. We conversed with him several times during the last year of his life in regard to his duel with Mr. Cilley, the topic being suggested by an occasional paragraph in the newspapers, and, although he calmly expressed regret for what he regarded as the necessity under which he had acted, he spoke lightly and scornfully of the idea of his feeling the remorse attributed to him. He had a kind and generous heart and the noblest and most honorable principles. He was bold and vehement, but never aggressive except for the maintenance of the right. Instead of "wearing out with mental anguish, grief unmitigated and wasted watchfulness," he died of a most painful bodily malady of short duration. Perhaps no man ever died in our city more respected and regretted. The people of Kentucky would have conferred upon him any honor that he might have aspired to. If Jonathan Cilley was murdered, then was every man murdered that ever fell in a duel.

☞ The people of Mississippi have for some time been making earnest appeals to President Grant to change the orders and regulations of Satrap Ames in regard to the Mississippi election, but the President puffs away and refuses to interfere. The Satrap is to have everything after his own fashion in regard to the management of the election, but not, we are confident, in regard to the result. The Satrap can do much, but he can't make mountains sink and vallies rise.

☞ An exchange asks: "Why didn't the duel between Mosby and Boyd come off?" It was because Mosby couldn't induce Boyd to come on.

☞ The Boston Traveler says George Peabody "came from the Pilgrim stock." Yes; but then, you know, he never went back to it.

Artificial Ice.

In Philadelphia they are going extensively into the business of manufacturing artificial ice. The materials used in the manufacture are spirits of ammonia, brine, and salt. The retort is used for the heating of the ammonia. A coil of pipe through which steam passes winds around the interior. Eight hundred gallons of the ammonia are poured into the retort and about twenty-four pounds of steam applied. The gas arising from the ammonia is conveyed into a pipe at the top of the retort. The pipe passes into a cooler filled with water and thence to the liquifier. It is now thoroughly chilled and deprived of its carbonic principles and becomes a freezing liquid. Connecting with the condenser is a pipe, which carries the liquid into a series of pipes, that diverge through the freezing box. The latter is filled with a strong solution of salt and water, which, with the aid of the liquid ammonia in the pipes, causes an intense cold, the frost collecting upon the pipes where they are exposed to the atmosphere. Into the freezing-box are introduced forty-eight brass boxes, filled with fresh water, each of them producing a twenty-four pound slab of ice, four inches in thickness, two feet in length and one in breadth. It requires four hours to freeze the forty-eight boxes. The cost of this ice is about fifty per cent. less than that of ordinary ice. It must seem a singular thing that artificial ice promises to supersede natural ice to a great extent in the land of ice.

An establishment for making artificial ice has been in operation in New Orleans for a considerable time. Several of our friends have visited it. It has proved a success and is to be immediately extended. It produces ice very rapidly and of excellent quality. The ice is not so clear and beautiful as that from the North; it has rather the appearance of what is called snow-ice, but it is very hard, containing a greater amount of cold than other ice and dissolving less rapidly in water or in a warm room. It is sold cheaper than common ice, and there is a demand on the spot for a great deal more than can be manufactured. The concern is said to be very profitable.

The subject of the manufacture of ice should, we think, be investigated in Louisville. The ice crop here very frequently fails, and we have to pay a high price for the article. We commend the matter to the consideration of the enterprising. The expenses of the necessary apparatus, we are assured, are quite inconsiderable.

An Old Abolitionist Upon the Negroes.

Parker Pillsbury was one of the old traditional abolitionists of New England while there was any slavery to abolish. He was a wildly and fiercely fanatical abolitionist. For thirty years there wasn't in all his section of country an abolition convention in which he didn't make raging and raving speeches. He believed in the divinity of the negro. His very name was ever suggestive of long heels, flat noses and kinky hair. To him the loveliest ringlets upon the head of a Caucasian beauty were absolutely unsightly in comparison with the negro's charming wool. Well, a few weeks ago, he determined, in a spirit of romance, to make a tour through the South and enjoy the sacred luxury of intimate personal association with the objects of his life-long dreams and his worship from afar. He went, he saw, he smelt, he came back, he reported. His report is given in the Revolution, the strong-minded woman's organ in New York. He says:

The whisky here is diabolical, and they (the negroes) appear to love it more than anything else, women as well as men. They drink it red hot from the barrel, stolr and [illegible], and I have seen mothers then pour it down the throats of their children. [illegible] Their marriage ties is not even a bean kept among them. There is no [illegible] of them as a general fact. On the plantations very few children, very few, are born. Infanticide is common.

The reaction upon the old abolitionist's mind was unduly violent. He is too harsh. He stamps upon his ex-god too furiously. The masses of the Southern negroes are bad enough, but not so horrid as he represents them. May it not be that the coals of his wrath are stirred by the discovery that the negroes are turning their hinder parts to the carpet-baggers?

Remarkable Cotton Culture.

We see it stated that Col. G. B. Lockett, of Georgia, has been making an experiment this year of "high culture" in cotton which may prove of great value as an example to the planters of the South. He put in six acres of cotton with the avowed design and expectation of making their product equal to seventy-two acres cultivated in the usual fashion. The average yield of cotton on Georgia lands is said to be about a quarter of a bale of lint to the acre. Col. Lockett set out to gather three bales from each of his six acres, and the Albany (Ga.) News says that he will come very near doing it. He manured his land richly and cultivated it in all respects most carefully, and the result is, notwithstanding the severe drouth in Georgia, which interfered materially with his experiment, he has a remarkable crop. It is estimated that he will gather seventeen bales from his six acres, and, as the manure and careful cultivation have made the staple of unusual length and fineness, it is estimated that it will sell for fourteen or fifteen cents more per pound than ordinary cotton. When the planters learn how much is necessary to expend in cultivation for the raising of such cotton as Col. Lockett's, they can judge whether it is expedient for them to adopt his system. We presume, that, as a general rule, the production of extraordinary crops of cotton requires as great an outlay in proportion as the production of other extraordinary crops. It has often seemed to the that our Kentucky farmers would profit by a better cultivation of smaller areas.

☞ We are told by an English paper that "the Marquis of Bute's butler hanged himself the other day because he imagined the plate had been stolen." We have a Butler in this country who wouldn't hang himself when he *knew* the plate had been stolen.

CITY ITEMS.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodised Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

CITY ITEMS.

Cure for Cough or Cold.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing or indication of cough, [illegible] "Brown's Bronchial Troches" [illegible]. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure [illegible] by all druggists.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith: DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your Tonic [illegible] for malarious diseases. I have [illegible] case a perfect success. J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ARRIVED
On the 15th inst., another case of Fine Merchant Tailor's Goods, at JOHN L. ANDERSON'S New Store, 71 Third street.

Eye Water.

This is to certify that I had sore eyes for six years, and was at times almost blind, and tried every remedy that I could hear of. None gave me relief until I tried Mrs. Fitzpatrick's Eye Water, which made a perfect cure in about three weeks. J. COLLINS, No. 465 Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Louisville, Ky.

Having been afflicted with sore eyes for three years, and tried a number of Doctors without effect, I was brought to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who cured my eyes immediately with Eye-water. I therefore, I do hereby recommend all persons afflicted in the same way to go to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, living on Duncan street, near the Louisville track. FRANCIS MANLEY, Portland Avenue, Between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, No. 220.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with sore eyes for the last fourteen years, and tried several Doctors. All did me no good until I tried Mrs. Fitzpatrick's Eye-water. It cured me perfectly. RICH'D CURRAN, Eighth street. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25, 1869.

Skating Caps.

Skating Caps and Riding Hoods at MAD. F. LANG'S, No. 125, northeast corner of Eighth and Market.

Board of Trade Meeting.

By direction of the President, a meeting of the members of the Louisville Board of Trade is called for this evening at 7½ o'clock, to be held at its rooms, on Third street, between Main and the river. Delegates to the National Board of Trade will be elected, and other business of importance will be transacted. J. B. MAYNARD, Sec'y.

New Arrival.

At No. 88 Main street, south side, between Second and Third—the most beautiful lots of Ladies' Furs in Mink, Sable, Fitch, and Siberian Squirrel ever brought to this market. All those desiring something handsome in the fur line are invited to call and examine. J. M. LAIRD.

☞ There are diseases which cannot be brought under any particular head, such as Debility, Lowness of Spirit, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, little or no Relish for Food, Bad Taste in the Mouth, &c. These symptoms indicate that the Blood is impure, and the functions of the body in a morbid state. Nature will exert herself to remove these disorders, and often with the assistance of good nursing, much will be accomplished; but, in the majority of cases, is powerless to avail much unassisted by the proper medicines. In this condition of the system, Rosadalis acts as a perfect charm, by purifying the Blood, changing the secretions, and giving tone and strength to the system.

☞ Pah! how disgusting! is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery!

Hats and Bonnets.

Hats and Bonnets, the latest styles, very low, at MAD. F. LANG'S, northeast corner of Eighth and Market.

Poult de Soi Silks, in all colors, at $1 75.

Dress goods from 12 1-2c to the finest fabrics.

THOS. McSHANE, Market st., 4 doors below Preston.

Received, another lot of double-width Black Alpacas, 25c, at THOS. McSHANE'S.

All Wool Flannel 22 1-2c. Good Canton Flannel 15c. THOS. McSHANE.

A large lot Chinchilla Cloaking, very cheap, at THOS. McSHANE'S.

10-4 white Blankets, $3 60. THOS. McSHANE.

A few more pieces of cheap Carpets at 35c. Window-shades at $2. THOS. McSHANE.

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

New goods at lowest prices. Fire sets in all styles, and stands. Extra-polished porkers, claws, &c. Coral vases in all styles, plate warmers, coral hods, from common to finest. Feather dusters, all sizes; brushes, all kinds, including a patent brush for cleaning hair-cloth furniture. Planished ware in new styles; Biggins coffee and tea pots, urns, &c. An endless variety of toys. Silver-plated ware, a new and complete line. Please call and see.

THE FIERY FURNACE. For warming dwellings, stores and churches, is fast superseding all others. The air is unburnt and healthy, and even day and night the fire needs attention but once in 24 hours. Estimates made and information given by the agents, Pyne & Creighton, 82 Fourth street.

CLOAKS AND FURS. An immense stock of cloaks in velvet, cloth and astracan, on hand and made to order, at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S, Cor. Fourth and Market.

CLOAKS, FURS AND CLOAKINGS. 500 sets furs and large stock cloakings and Lyons velvets at moderate prices. EDWARD CERF & CO., Cor. Fourth and Market.

☞ Furs repaired cheap at MORRIS LEVI'S Cloak & Fur House.

☞ Fur tassels, buttons and lining silk for repairing furs, at LEVI'S Cloak & Fur House.

Pay Your Taxes.

We are requested by Captain Martin, Sheriff of Jefferson county, to notify tax-payers that he is required by law to settle his accounts by the 15th of December. Parties returned delinquent will be obliged to pay fifty per cent. additional to the State on their bills.

☞ For cheap reading subscribe to Frank Madden's circulating library. Terms, 50c per month.

Testimony of a Physician.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. T. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MINCED MEAT

And all the luxuries of the season for a thanksgiving dinner, at A. FONDA & SON'S, Italian Warehouse, 101 Fourth street.

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion. [illegible]

☞ The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat [illegible] J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of G. Hagan, 116 Third street.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HILTON—CHASE—On Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869, at [illegible] Mary E. Chase, of this city.

FOLTS—PARKER—On Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, in Brownsville, Ind., by the Rev. [illegible] daughter of R. G. Parker, of Brownsville, Ind.

DIED.

SPRUNCE—Suddenly, on the evening of the 15th [illegible], C. C. Sprunce, [illegible] Calvary Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Charlottesville and Richmond (Va.) Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

MOREHEAD—Died, in the 31st year of his age, [illegible] Chas. C. Morehead, of Bourbon, Ky. [illegible]

[illegible]

New Orleans, Nov. 5, 1869. J. G. W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

Use them only and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous or Skin Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; it is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known, removes all diseases from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young; imparting Energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. 228 Varick st., New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. [illegible] Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

R. H. ELIAS'
GRAND
DISTRIBUTION
—OF—
$98,000 Worth
—OF—
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware and Store Fixtures.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Which includes the CONCERT to be given at
Mozart Hall, on Saturday, December 25, 1869.

Mr. R. H. Elias has been advised by his physician to discontinue the jewelry business that he has been pursuing for so many years, on account of the being too confining and injurious to his health. [illegible]

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express. Address all communications to R. H. ELIAS, P. O. Box 1212, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great Closing Sale
IMMENSE ($40,000) STOCK
—OF—
E. D. TIPPETT & CO., 162 Main St.,
Will be offered this morning, PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED. To close out in 30 days.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Wholesale and Retail.
Sale by order of THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.

MINCED MEAT
AND
ALL THE LUXURIES of the SEASON
FOR A THANKSGIVING DINNER
AT
A. FONDA & SON'S,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, 101 FOURTH ST.

A NEW PEN.

THE agent for the Esterbrooke Silverene Pen is in the city, and will call on a few of our principal merchants and persons to show it. [illegible]

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights! [illegible]

I. O. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—[illegible]

FUNERAL NOTICE. [illegible]

FUNERAL NOTICE. Louisville R. A. Chapter (No. 5) will convene this Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased companion, Chas. C. Sprunce. S. Hildman, Sec'y p. t. WM. RYAN, H. P.

Masonic Notice. There will be a regular meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) [illegible] at 7 o'clock. Work in the first and second degrees. J. J. HAYES, Secy.

Asylum for Fallen Women.

THE undersigned, being desirous to set on foot some practical plan looking to the establishment in this city of an asylum for fallen women, requests a meeting of all the friends of the cause to be held [illegible] on Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

I. O. O. F.

The members of Amr Lodge (No. 8), I. O. O. F. are hereby notified to meet at Central Hall on Tuesday afternoon, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother C. C. Sprunce. [illegible] By order of the N. G. PHILIP S. CAMPBELL, Rec. Sec.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE law partnership heretofore existing of Chilton & Duncan is this day dissolved, Blanton Duncan withdrawing from the practice of law. G. W. CHILTON, BLANTON DUNCAN.

IN discontinuing the practice, I desire to recommend, to my friends the professional services of Geo. Chilton. BLANTON DUNCAN. Louisville, Nov. 12, 1869.

Notice.

R. C. McPHAIL has withdrawn his interest from our firm from and after October 1st. [illegible]

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of [illegible] & Co. has been dissolved by the death of [illegible]. JOHN FISCHER, JAC. SCHMITT, [illegible], Surviving Partners.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Fischer, Leaf & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand [illegible].

Dissolution of Copartnership. [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. Strobel & Co. and Snodgrass, Brooks & Strobel has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. R. Y. SNODGRASS, [illegible], D. STROBEL.

THE business will be conducted hereafter under the style of the Louisville Trunk Factory, by Snodgrass, Brooks & Co. R. B. STRATTON, Sr., R. Y. SNODGRASS, [illegible], R. BROOKS.

Notice.

MR. E. Y. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the first inst. MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. Nov. 4, 1869.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MRS. C. SMITH, manufacturer of Abdominal Corsets, has removed from 370 Market to 372 Jefferson, between Ninth and Tenth, south side.

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth.

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW, LARD, GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping Stencil furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address F. A. GUTAR & CAMPBELL, CINCINNATI.

ELGIN WATCHES

Manufactured by The National Watch Co., OF ELGIN, ILL.

Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, and by Conductors and Engineers of the West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made. Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C.O.D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for such purposes. There are imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable. Business Office and Sales Room 159 & 161 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

DUQUESNE FORGE.
WILLIAM MILLER
(Successor to Jas. P. Haigh & Co.)

HAS facilities equal to leading forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Railroad Axles, Locomotive Frames, and every description of shape work. Office and Forge, cor. Duquesne Way and First st., PITTSBURG, PA.

LADIES, ATTENTION

NEW style Bridal Veils; Black Guipure Lace Flounces; Lace Collars and sleeves; Linen Embroidered Collars and Cuffs; Embroidered Lace and Illusion Chemisettes; Mourning Handkerchiefs; Crape Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves, new patterns; Real Cluny, Valene, and Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs; Tidies, Capes, Ribbons; Point Applique Lace Collars at $1 50; Silk Fans at [illegible]; Embroidered Table-Covers at cost price; New patterns Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, etc., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth street.

Horses Wintered.

I AM prepared to winter at my farm, in a satisfactory way and upon very accommodating terms, a number of horses. Inquire of R. W. Jenkins, at his livery stable. R. C. MIDDLETON, On Louisville and Frankfort R. R.

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Venango Wines of superior quality, in large and small quantities, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 319 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Venango Vines, one and two years old; also 200,000 Ives' Seedling Cuttings, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 319 East Green st. ☞ Send for price list.

PORTER, AKIN & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.),
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions
709 West Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. TOOKER'S
Health Establishment & Water Cure!
FOR the cure of chronic disease. A lady physician in charge in her department. Send stamp for circular. E. NEWTON TOOKER, 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maryland Bag Factory.
BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope. G. H. & V. H. ALBERT, Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

Chickering Pianos.
GREAT reduction in prices. Large arrival. D. P. FAULDS, sole Agent, 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank
No. 60 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market.
L. S. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.
IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 86 THIRD STREET.
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

Notice.

A LL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or crediting Walter S. Beard on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. C. F. BEARD.

ASTROLOGY
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!
YOUNG PAUL WARING
GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,
Can be consulted at his office, No. 29 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of the future husband or wife. [illegible] A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1.

To Trustees of Schools.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, of Virginia, desire to take charge of a young ladies' boarding and day school. [illegible] WM. F. JOHNSON.

Slop.

FOR SALE CHEAP at distillery of BEALL, STITES & CO., Workhouse Road.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store. CALLAHAN & SON, Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Notice.

A NY notes or drafts of the Courier-Journal [illegible] W. N. HALDEMAN.

City and Railroad Taxes, 1869.

THE Board of Aldermen having failed to concur in the resolution of the Board of Common Council, extending the time for the payment of taxes [illegible] November 12, 1869.

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled [illegible] PHILLIPS & SCALLY, No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

Ocean Louisville Bridge Company, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 1, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company due on the 1st December will be paid [illegible] W. R. HADDOCK, Sec'y.

Kiln-dried Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS [illegible] N. W. cor. Main and First streets.

Mules for Sale.

[illegible]

Louisville Chancery Court.

T. Leahy, [illegible] M. Leahy.

ALL persons are hereby notified that we have [illegible] M. Leahy, wife of T. Leahy, to act and trade as a femme sole. T. LEAHY, M. LEAHY.

Notice to Bridgemen.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, ENGINEERS' OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS and LABORERS, for the erection of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. [illegible]

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia. The dyspeptic's best friend. For sale, by the bottle, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Brook streets, Louisville, Ky. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders.

Wanted,

AT R. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green streets, 150 common horses and mules, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 22, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It is known that, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the Indiana chute, and vessels will not pass through the chute. [illegible] W. B. HAMILTON, President Louisville Bridge Co.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by [illegible], Main street, bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to strictly Choice Demerara do
300 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugar.
150 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
300 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents, until 12 o'clock on the 1st of December [illegible] F. C. VALLANDIGHAM, [illegible] E. C. HUDSON, Commissioners. Nov. 13, 1869.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 m. on Saturday, the 11th of December, 1869, for furnishing such quantity of Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Wood, and Coal as may be required from time to time at the military posts of Nashville, Chattanooga, and Humboldt, Tenn., and Lebanon, Ky., respectively, for six months from January 1 to June 30, 1870. [illegible] The U. S. reserves the right to purchase from contractors at contract price such amount as may be required for shipment to other points should it be for the interests of the U. S. to do so. H. C. RANSOM, Bvt. Lt. Col. and C. Q. M. D. C.

INSURANCE.

JAMES S. LYMAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance,
No. 143 Main St.
WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $[illegible].
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $[illegible].
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $[illegible].
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $[illegible].
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $[illegible].
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $[illegible].
Losses Liberally Adjusted
And Promptly Paid.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues policies on buildings and merchandise [illegible] WM. SINTON, Agent, 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

HARDIE & ROBINSON,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents for the sale of [illegible]
No. 7 Central Block, Water street,
SELMA, ALA.
PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage. [illegible]

FITCH & LINDSEY'S
CELEBRATED
WEATHER STRIPS
(Terry's Patent), the only Durable Kind in Use.
Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot.
[illegible]
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street,
Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.
☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

TENTH STREET PLANING MIL[L]
H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANT[ELS]
Etc.,
Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.
A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Weatherboarding, etc., always on hand. ☞ Send for Bill of Prices.

G. W. McCREADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, and Produce Generally.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
No. 23 Third Street, between Main and the River.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. E. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville.
McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchant[s]
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,
51 Main street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Valuable Newspaper Files.

AS assignee of Hughes & Bowman, bankrupts, I will [illegible] E. S. MOSBY, Assignee.

Sale of Arkansas Land.

AS assignee of Benett H. Mosford, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the courthouse door, in Louisville, Ky. [illegible] STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Sale of Marion County Farm.

[illegible]

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING compelled by ill health to leave Kentucky, I will sell, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November [illegible]

No. 1.

[illegible]

No. 2.

[illegible]

No. 3.

[illegible]

D. C. FREEMAN.

DRY GOODS.

WINTER OF 1869.

WE are in receipt of our new stock of WINTER GOODS, purchased since the decline in prices, which we offer to the trade at low prices, consisting of full lines of Staple Goods, Dress Goods, Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, Alpacas, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, &c. Together with a full line of Staple and Fancy Notions, to which we call the attention of close buyers.

PORCH, COOKE & BRYANT.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY, styles in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under their E tickets, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. [illegible] RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a really superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E."

FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at
188 Church St., NEW YORK.

Undershirts and Drawers.

10 CASES White Merino Shirts and Drawers; [illegible] JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves and Hosiery.

150 DOZ. Men's Cloth Gloves; [illegible] JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cloaks and Velvets.

A LARGE Stock of Ladies' Cloaks, and 4 pieces Silk Cloak Velvets, Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

TAYLOR & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 45 Walnut street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Manufacturers' agents for
ALBERTON MILLS.
KENTUCKY and Alberton Osnaburgs, Western Stripes, and Baltimore Cotton Duck and Sagging, Twilled for Awnings, Cotton Yarns, &c. [illegible] DELAWARE MANUFACTURING CO. [illegible]

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.
OFFICE, Northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUS[E]
Louisville, Ky.
JILSON P. JOHNSO[N]
MANAGER.

U. S. HOTE[L]
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........Proprietors.
This Hotel is being REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

LINCK'S HOTEL AND RESTAURA[NT]
[EUROPEAN PLAN,]
NORTH COLLEGE ST.
First door above the L. and N. Depot,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
THIS elegant new establishment was opened [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

ANDREW J. AIKEN.
AIKEN & WA[...]
(SUCCESSORS TO ROSEBROOK, [...])
Produce & General C[ommission] MERCHANTS.
No. 66 Carondelet st., [...]
Liberal advances made on [...]
Refer, by permission, to [...]

HARLOW J. PHELPS. J. G. M'CULLOCH. EDGAR [...]
New Orleans. Louisville. New O[rleans]
PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.
Commission Mercha[nts]
37 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

COBB, DONOHOE & CO.
GENERAL
Commission Mercha[nts]
No. 37 Natchez Street,
New Orleans, La.
Western Produce—Whisky Agency [...]
Orders solicited for the purchase of [...] in our market or on plantations above New Orleans.
References—Thomas J. Martin & Son and H[...] & Bro., Louisville.

H. F. GIVEN.
COTTON AND TOBACCO FA[CTOR]
General Commission Merchant,
No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

DENTISTRY.

New Dental Notice

By special arrangement with [...] Clelland, I am permitted to [...] individual professional [...] I therefore take pleasure in announcing [...] C. WRIGHT, D.[D.S.] Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st.

McClelland's Rose-P[earl]

Is a preparation from the [...] It is pronounced by [...] who know how to use it, and [...] base for artificial teeth ever known. [...] DR. J. A. McCLELLAND, 181 Third st., Lo[uisville].

DENTIST[RY]

The Colton Dental Association, 134 Fifth street, between G[reen] and Walnut, [...] S. M. GILDEA, [...]

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

[...] No. 176 FIFTH STREET [...]

LAWYERS.

[...] BRAMLETTE. [...]
BRAMLETTE & DUR[...]
Attorneys and Counsellors at [Law]
Office at 90½ east side Fifth street, [...]
LOUISVILLE, KENT[UCKY]
WILL practice in all the Courts, both [...] to cases in the Court of Appeals.

Flowers, Shade T[rees,]
SHRUBS, &[c.]

ROSS & LAUER have just received [...] Bardstown Road, [...]

Beargrass Pork-Hou[se]
J. H. DUNCAN. BON'T FLOYD. [...]
DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.
Pork-Packers, and Provision Merchants, and Curers of the Celebrated [...] Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE.

NEW YORK AND ST. L[OUIS]
ROSS, ROBERTS & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.
Pay special attention to the purchase of [...]
BLAKEMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO.
22 SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, [...] Corn, and other Western Produce [...]

Bourbon County
Copper Distilled Whisky
OUR OWN BRAND.
175 BBLS. Glen Lea AAA, 4 years old [...]
Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and [...] County Copper Distilled Wh[isky] [...]

Irish Whisk[y]
PURE old Irish Whisky in store and for sale [...] 26 Main st., [...]

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Marine Engines.

Mr. Alfred Holt, of Liverpool, is having four iron ships built for him by Messrs. Andrew Leslie & Co., of Hebburn-on-Tyne, which are said to possess sea-going qualities and carrying capacity, and are unique in some other respects. Their engines are to be worked at 75-lb pressure, and were constructed by the eminent house of Robert Stephenson and Company. The boilers are really curiosities, being nine feet in diameter, and made of double riveted ¾ in. Cumberland Iron Company plates, beyond question equal to 60 lbs. pressure, and with an estimated bursting strength of 500 lbs. per square inch. [illegible] designed by Mr. Holt, and built upon the same general plan, are said to have been used in voyaging to China, and their practical value is clearly demonstrated by this.

II.
A Female Fiend in the School-room.

In watching the development of crime, all that is to be done is to keep an eye on that criminal barometer, Chicago. Having exhausted murder in all of its phases of atrocity, a new field has been opened. The children in the public schools are now being used as material for the cruelty and bloodthirstiness of Chicago to exercise itself upon. A Miss Herrick, a teacher in the public schools of that Western Gomorrah, has been charged with being guilty of such brutality to one of her pupils, that the poor little sufferer is now lying at the point of death. A committee of the Board of Education are investigating the affair, and the testimony of the witnesses examined shows a horrible state of affairs among the schools of Chicago. A lot of children placed at the mercy of a termagant teacher have been so cruelly used that the authorities have had to interfere.

III.
The Burlesque Business.

The present season has been rather barren of theatrical amusement. The "leg drama" has predominated. As an offset to Mr. Owens, Mrs. Bowers, and Mr. Warner, we have had the Worrell Sisters, the Chapman Sisters, Mrs. Oates' troupe, and now comes still another, the Lydia Thompson troupe. All of these troupes do pretty much the same sort of burlesque; the repertoire of some of them being almost identical. Whether this branch of the theatrical business will flourish or pay remains to be seen. The burlesques that have preceded the present ones now on the boards, have not gone away with a much higher opinion of the appreciation of the play-going public than Brignoli is credited with. Whether it was as profane and brief or not it is hard to say. It is not impossible for a burlesque to be exceedingly amusing and laughable, and yet free from the slightest impropriety. The idea has gone forth that burlesque troupes are given to great liberty and scantiness in dress, and it is hard to pull up an idea once imbedded in the popular craniums. The Lydia Thompson Troupe is said to embrace among the members a good deal of beauty and some very charming actresses. As to the propriety of going to see their performance, that is a matter every one can settle himself. Meanwhile, as we have not seen them, we are not prepared to express an opinion on the merits or faults of the troupe.

IV.
Females at the Clinics.

The Radical New York and Philadelphia papers are reeking with abuse of the students who hooted and hissed some women out of the lecture-rooms of a medical college in Philadelphia. The students objected to women being present during the performance of a surgical operation at which the operating surgeon even was disgusted, and which was one which it was indecent for men and women to witness together. The women, with a boldness and hardihood that would have disgraced the most abandoned of their sex, persisted in remaining, and were hissed by the students, who felt outraged and shocked by such brazen effrontery. Whereupon, an infuriated howl of wrath and venomous charges was raised by the "trooly loil" press. The secret of this burst of indignation is that some of these students are Southerners who have been time-serving and foolish enough to go among a people who despise and abhor them, to complete their medical studies instead of patronizing their home schools. It serves them right, and it should act as a lesson to them to keep away from Northern schools in the future. Let them come home. They are building up by their patronage the schools of Philadelphia, a city that detests them at heart while it takes their money and fawns upon them. There are enough medical schools here and elsewhere where gentlemen can prosecute their studies without being intruded upon by a pack of women who are striving to unsex themselves, and seem to have neither sense nor modesty left, in their wild hunt after their "rights."

V.
A Capital Plan.

The Bethnal Green Board of Guardians, who have in charge an immense number of pauper children, are considering a plan by which these forlorn little waifs can be made useful, good citizens, besides acquiring healthful habits of mind and body, instead of growing up with the most wretched and vicious surroundings of the London "mews." It is proposed by an energetic charitable woman in Cumberland to take a number of these children and "farm them out"—that is, put them in the country with honest, industrious families, who are to instruct them thoroughly as servants of various kinds. It is hoped that, when they are removed from all evil influences, accustomed to habits of order and cleanliness, trained to fulfill their duties faithfully, they may be enabled to get situations in private families and earn an honest living. They will have pure air—a luxury without price to one who has breathed only the air of that vast city, especially of its poorer quarters, and an abundance of wholesome food is to be given them at the cost of the Board, which pays all their expenses until they are old enough to go out to service. If, after they become capable, good servants, some thousands of ship-loads could be sent to this country to replace the idle, useless, impertinent creatures who are the torment of every respectable matron in the land, the best possible results would ensue both for mistress and maid. The first would have no difficulty in keeping out of an insane asylum, and the latter need have no terror of the alms-house, for establishments would be well ordered and handmaidens well paid, besides being liked and trusted.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Edward A. Pollard is keeping a boarding-house in Washington.

The Duchess of Genoa, it is said, doesn't want her son to be made King of Spain.

There were present beside General Wool's death-bed, his wife, ex-Congressman John A. Griswold and the General's colored servant James, who had been with him over forty years.

John Ortlieb, of Chester county, Pa., was recently fined ten dollars and costs by the criminal court for "having obnoxious weeds on his farm, and allowing them to grow, to the great damage of his neighbors."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mink, of Waldoboro, Me., are upwards of seventy years of age, have been married forty-seven years, and have twenty-four children. And yet these old fools were divorced the other day, Mrs. Mink having put in a complaint of cruelty and desertion.

The Rochester Advertiser says: "General Belknap got acquainted with his wife by capturing her brother, who was a rebel officer." The brother was probably one of the soldiers General Belknap used to snatch out of Confederate breast-works by the collar of the coat in the very thickest of the fight.

We are told that several of the London papers had their articles on Lord Derby in type before he died, and some of them printed obituary notices in advance. One weekly remarked that the Earl was not dead, but that he would be, probably, before the paper reached its readers, and then proceeded to speak of his Lordship in the past tense.

Here is how a woman gets out of an ugly scrape: "Mr. Washburne, late Minister to Paraguay, denies that his wife said at his table that a plan was on foot to overthrow Lopez, notwithstanding Commander Kirkland and Admiral Davis testified that she did make such a remark. Mrs. Washburne testified before the committee recently that she could not have made such remark, for it would not have been the truth."

Mrs. Norton, one of the strong-minded of New York, lectured in that city the other evening on "The Rag-pickers of New York." "It was estimated," says the World, "that the rag-pickers, male and female, in this city amounted to 1,900, and Mrs. Norton gave an interesting sketch of one who died a millionaire and was afterwards received into the Kingdom of Heaven." How does Mrs. Norton know into what kingdom he was admitted?

The Albany Evening Journal relates the following: "A short time ago, a close-fisted farmer on Sandy river, in Maine, died, after devising $1 to his only son. The old gentleman was duly buried in the venerable church-yard, which suffered a terrible washing away by the late flood, and a short time ago his body was found opposite the son's place, having been brought down the river a long distance. When the tender-hearted son was informed of the fact, he made the touching remark: 'Probably he came back after that dollar!'"

In October, 1868, Mr. Asa King removed from Athens county, Ohio, to Jasper county, Mo., where he had bought a fine farm. His family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, went with him. Last Friday Mr. King, now eighty-one years of age, passed through Cincinnati on his way back to his old home, accompanied by one son, all the rest of the family having died of fever and ague, intermittent fever, and congestive chills in Missouri in the short space of one year. His expenses have swept away the last vestige of his property except an old mule.

The New York Evening Post says: "J. A. Bailly has been directed to proceed with the casting of the equestrian statue of General Greene intended for the south front of the Treasury building in Washington. The statue is colossal, will cost $55,000, and will be ready for unveiling about the 1st of next January." Isn't it about time for this sort of costly nonsense at Washington to be stopped? Why should the poor men of this country be forced to pay fifty-five thousand dollars for an equestrian statue of the cheapest President we have ever had, or are likely to have?

It is astonishing how much the Americans don't know about the future personal and political affairs in Europe. For instance, a Pittsburg paper gives us the following pleasing assurance: "The death of Victor Emanuel will not materially affect the destinies of Italy. Prince Humbert succeeds him as King, and will follow the patriotic policy of his father. His wife and cousin, the daughter of the Duchess of Genoa, will be the most lovely and accomplished Queen in Europe, and the court life at Florence will acquire, under the auspices of the youthful and singularly handsome Queen, a most brilliant prestige."

The New York Sun relates the following incident in the life of the late Robert J. Walker: "The death of the Hon. Robert J. Walker recalls an incident of the Border Ruffian war in Kansas. While Walker was Governor of the State, he made a tour through its Southern counties, and was not very heartily greeted by the Free State men. At one of the towns where he stopped for the night, the proslavery men held a meeting in his honor, and wound up the affair with a huge bonfire. While the embers were yet smoking, a party of Free State men determined upon treatment of a different sort. Armed with rifles and revolvers, they procured a stout rope, and started for the hotel where Gov. Walker was staying, but before they called him out they concluded to consult Mr. Albert D. Richardson, who was then the Kansas correspondent of the Boston Journal, and a prominent advocate of the Free State cause. They showed him the rope and said: 'We have made up our minds to hang him, and let the Administration know that its Governors are not safe here.' Richardson counseled moderation, told them they would only make matters worse by killing Walker, and finally persuaded them to give up their intentions, and go quietly to their houses. Governor Walker left town the next morning, little dreaming how nearly he had missed being executed."

FARRAGUT AND PORTER.

Who is Entitled to the Prize Money?

[From the New Orleans Times.]

In the great prize case which Gen. Butler is prosecuting in behalf of the captors of New Orleans, in 1862, it appears that an interesting issue of fact and history has arisen between the two highest officers in the navy, Admiral Farragut and Vice Admiral Porter. The issue turns upon the effectiveness of the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, by the mortar-boats or bomb-ketches which, under command of Porter, hammered away for five or six days at the forts, before their passage was attempted by the fleet. Farragut affirms that the fire of the bomb-ketches was of no sort of use, and the bombardment was a vain consumption of time and ammunition.

Per contra, Porter contends that the fleet could not have passed without the previous severe and destructive bombardment, that further, his men and vessels lifted the big ships of war over the bar, and that he captured, [illegible] and unfurled the United States flag [illegible].

Hence he claims that his crew are entitled to their share of the prize money. We are at a loss to know from what source this prize money is derived, as we have no knowledge of any property of any appreciable value which was captured or taken in that celebrated affair. The [illegible] of the Confederate [illegible] which must have been [illegible] and sold for [illegible] the [illegible] of General Butler to magnify [illegible] into a million of dollars of value. As for the city itself and what it contained, [illegible] the claim of the navy to any portion thereof must rest upon a very [illegible] basis, seeing that the city never was captured or occupied by the naval forces. There was no surrender. General Lovell having refused to surrender to Commodore Farragut, nor was there any occupation, any reduction to possession by the force under Farragut. It is true a detachment landed and made a descent upon the city, and hauled down a flag from the City Hall, but that force did not remain—it retired to the ships which lay at anchorage in the river. It has been judicially determined in a case in second Wallace that the occupation of this city commenced from the date of General Butler's proclamation declaring martial law. That was the first day of May, 1862.

Where then did Farragut and his fleet pick up a million of dollars of spoil?

That question being satisfactorily answered, we shall be prepared to participate in the discussion between the two Admirals.

Our leaning is decidedly in favor of Commodore Farragut's view of the subject, to-wit: That Porter's bomb ketches were expensive humbugs, which only escaped destruction by the kindly shelter of the river banks and the indifferent character of the powder of the Confederates, and whose uninterrupted bombarding of six days did not materially weaken the defensive power of the forts.

The truth of the whole affair is that the much-vaunted exploit of Farragut and Porter, in steaming by the forts and coming up to the city, was most grossly exaggerated as to its difficulties, perils and glory.

There was hardly any period of the war when one or two ships, with the customary armaments, could not have passed up the river and achieved all that Farragut accomplished with a squadron more powerful than that with which Nelson fought and won the battles of Trafalgar, or the Nile, and passed through the Straits of Copenhagen. Not that we mean to intimate that Commodore Farragut was not equal to the task, had it been a thousand times more difficult and dangerous, but in sober truth and earnest it must be confessed that there was never a more reckless and audacious attempt than that of the few old merchant steamers and the two weak forts, armed with but six guns of large calibre, to arrest the progress of such a fleet as Farragut brought to this city. If a million of dollars of spoils are to reward an exploit like this, we can only say that our gallant tars have the easiest and least hazardous mode of making that large sum of any other people in the world.

"TWENTY YEARS AFTER."

Love's Young Dream in Court.

[From the New York Sun, 13th.]

Before Judge Barnard, Andrew Garr sued Phœbe Pearsall, to compel her to recognize the validity of her marriage contract, which he alleges to have been made twenty-three years ago. He claims that the contract was one which constituted an actual but informal marriage at that time, but that it was not to be made public, nor was he to claim her as his wife until the happening of an event likely to occur some years afterward, and which has now happened. Miss Pearsall denies that any marriage contract was ever made, though she admits that at one time she was engaged to Garr. The engagement, however, had many years since been broken off, and was so recognized by Garr. She sets up in her sworn answer a denial of all the allegations of the complaint, and alleges that the suit is an attempt to extort money; she avers that she has been persecuted by Garr; that he has demanded large sums of money from her as a condition of his releasing his pretended claims upon her as his wife, which demands she refused to accede to. When the case was called yesterday, Mr. D. B. Eaton, Miss Pearsall's counsel, moved to dismiss the complaint, the court having no jurisdiction of the case, which in substance he claimed to be one demanding a specific performance of a marriage contract, and that the complaint did not state any such violation of the marital tie, even if it existed, as to authorize a court to render any judgment in the case. Mr. Eaton thought that the only tribunal which ever had any jurisdiction of such a case, and could afford any remedy analogous to that asked in this action, were the English Ecclesiastical Courts, and no tribunal in this country ever had jurisdiction to enforce a decree for the specific performance of a marriage contract, though even the former had not the power where the fact that any marriage existed was disputed. The English Ecclesiastical Courts could only enforce the recognition of a marriage by an order of excommunication against the delinquent. No such remedy had ever been known to our laws, and no such case had ever previously been brought before any tribunal either of equity or of law, in this country or England. Judge Barnard dismissed the action.

ROTTING IN PRISON.

Plenty of Money Plenty of Justice.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 13th.]

Now and then a man finds his way to the bar of a criminal court, who is the victim of circumstances, and although innocent, is punished with unusual severity. Thursday in the Court of General Sessions, a seemingly respectable young man, William Stetson, was called up for trial on a charge of stealing shoes from a firm in Murray street. When he presented himself at the bar of the Court he said that he had no counsel, whereupon Mr. Chas. S. Spencer volunteered to defend him. The drift of the testimony was that the stolen property was found concealed in a room where the prisoner happened to be, but whether he had any business there they did not know. Then the prisoner himself took the stand. He said he was a clerk in a shoe store at the time of his arrest, had always worked for his living, and never been idle; gave the names of those who had employed him, and said he had sent for them to testify to his good character, but that they had not come, he knew not why.

Mr. Spencer—How did you send for them?

Prisoner—I wrote to them three letters from the Tombs. I also wrote to my friends, but none of them come to see me.

Mr. Spencer—Did you pay anybody in the Tombs to deliver those letters for you?

The Accused—No, sir; I had no money, as none of my friends knew where I was.

Mr. Spencer—Well, then, it is not very probable that they were ever sent.

The prisoner concluded his testimony, and resumed his seat near his lawyer. After [illegible] from counsel, the City Judge charged against the prisoner, but the jury acquitted the prisoner. But this verdict, although it saved the prisoner from being branded as a felon, will hardly compensate him for a month's imprisonment in the Tombs, being paraded through the streets handcuffed to old offenders, and the disgrace of being tried as a thief in open court, and surrounded by those still greater thieves, the politicians.

FANNIE LEWALD.

Plain Talk from a Charming Woman.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Fannie Lewald is the most prominent literary woman in Germany. She is besides the German champion of woman's rights, and is highly respected for the purity of her domestic life, and for her virtues in general. [illegible] Written as they are, by a spirited and elegant lady, who herself is on the side of "woman's emancipation," as she calls it, her remarks acquire at least sufficient importance to demand impartial and sincere consideration. Mrs. Lewald closes her sixth letter with the following words:

I should like to put a question to a large number of you, my lady readers: "Do you think that any sensible man can accord you any serious consideration if he sees you walking about in high-heeled stilt-like boots; in a dress that looks with its puddings before and behind, as if your ideal of beauty were an old feather bed, and as if you had your dresses made at the upholsterer's? Do you suppose men can credit you with a serious thought when he sees there is no kind of bad taste, either in clothing or coiffure, that you do not imitate, and if possible exaggerate with earnest eagerness, in order by such exaggeration to attract men's eyes? Can a man, seeing you in these costumes, or in your evening toilettes that glitter with all the colors of the rainbow, really consider you his equal? I beg to assure you, that it is hard enough task even for [illegible] matrons and maids. We say, to be sure, at other times in other costumes, in the last thirty or forty years women have gained greatly in freedom of action; but, nevertheless, they are more or less anxious to hold fast by the old traditions of German morality and good breeding. How, then, is it possible for them to appear in the streets as they do? Recently when I was on a visit to a family in position, I met a lady belonging to the nobility with her daughter, who was likewise on a visit to the house, and a conversation upon matters of interest to both families, as well as the daughters, who were dressed in the latest fashion, turned in a few minutes upon the growing immorality and intrusiveness of young men of the educated classes. The remark was made that a young lady can no longer pass along the streets by herself without being insulted by dishonorable offers from men, or without being followed by them, &c., &c. I listened quietly and thought of many, many a young lady whose modest attire preserved her from all such experiences, but there was no end to the wrath and indignation of these ladies, until at last I made the remark: 'Well, if you dress as attractively and even more attractively than the women you do not wish to be taken for, you surely need not wonder that you are taken for such women!' They looked at me, all and sundry, and said nothing; only one of the mothers admitted I was right.

"You wear ribbons behind your necks that flutter a long way behind them. These ribbons in milliners' slang, are called, 'Follow me,' and yet you wonder if you are followed. You wear scarfs about the middle of your backs that bear the name, 'Protect me,' and yet you are astonished if people are tempted to do you this service. Your whole present attire, from your pumpkin-shaped head-gear down to your Chinese shoes, is the invention of the most disreputable class of women, and you take pride in equaling or even outdoing them in it. You would, perhaps, find it improper and perhaps hesitate to sit as pupils by the side of laborious, or studious young men, at the feet of a teacher, [illegible] you by your striking attire, which completely exposes your figure, you excite on the street the observations of all the passers by, and they are frightened like children, and scream like children as the necessary consequence of your own foolish behavior. You are afraid that serious work by the side of serious men might rob you of that mysterious breath of delicate womanliness, and you daily expose your true womanliness and dignity of your own accord to contact with things that are really offensive.

But it is not enough that the present modes of dressing are almost without exception immodest, not to mention their entire unsuitability—I am thinking now of your so-called hats; they represent an expense which goes considerably above the means of most families, and we shall everywhere have enough of sad examples, of how the love of finery and display has ruined daughters and led fathers into expenditures which have been their ruin. When in —— town the bank director had to go to prison for embezzlement, his crime was finally laid at the door of the extravagance of wife and daughters; and it is only quite lately, that a banker said to me at a party, as a lady in brilliants was standing staring at us: "The brilliants and point d'Alençon, that that lady has on to-day, cost a good deal more than I would lend her husband."

It is exceedingly instructive and pleasing to the eye to take up a fashion book of the fifth decade of our century and compare the fashions then, with those of the present. At that time, too, we liked to adorn ourselves, and we tried in the saloons in which we moved among our acquaintances, to please as well as you, and to produce an effect by the peculiarities of our toilets; but old as well as young ladies in decent society adhered to the principle that it was not proper for a young lady having self-respect, to attract attention in the street by her dress. If any one saw in the street a gaudy dress, he knew what to think of the wearer. At present, not one day, but every day, we ask ourselves in our walks, if such and such can really be reputable girls, and we are often completely astonished when we are answered in the affirmative. Formerly, street dresses were modest; at present they are flashy. Formerly, they were of a suitable length; they did not excite by their shortness and did not annoy people by the trailing about of the most valuable stuffs in the filth of the streets. The colors were altogether unobtrusive, the abundant folds of the gowns, fitting to the body, hung down from the waist; the trimmings were moderate; the bonnets sat on the head and formed a frame to the face; and a woman would have been taken to be crazy—downright crazy, if she had appeared in the street without shawl or mantle, with nothing over her face or with a whole steeple of false hair, as the present fashion is.

Besides this, we often ask ourselves involuntarily, whom, after all, do they mean to deceive with this head gear, which we all, men and women, see hanging fixed ready with chignon and comb and curls for so many dollars in the window of the first hair dresser's shop? Every lady can value in dollars and cents the magnificence of the hair growth of years, and there are a pretty considerable number of sensible men, young and old among us, who ask themselves the question, "How many days, how many months must the husband work, how much grain must he dispose, how many articles must he write, before he can get together the means to dress such a woman?" Besides these sensible men—to make the mischief complete—there also pass along the street all the great crowd of unprovided for men and women, who are hardly able with all their hard work to earn a scanty livelihood for themselves and children. Do you not think that these men, when they see you, and read the price of your clothes and coiffures in the show-windows of the stores, must come daily and hourly upon the thought, "with the money that would buy such and such a scarf, or such and such a chignon, I might clothe my children. I might live more than a week with my family; with the price of this court dress and these gowns which sweep the dirt of the streets, I might be helped for months, and my sick wife might have a chance to rest enough for entire recovery." I do not suppose, and no sensible person supposes, that it is possible to prevent this exhibition of extravagance at present any more than it was in former times by any regulation touching luxury in dress. But the people of England have done a very good thing in placing a very heavy tax upon certain kinds of luxury, and I never see an intentional exhibition of senseless extravagance without the thought that this is really and truly the crime of stirring up classes against each other, which our laws punish severely, when it is committed in printed or spoken words, and not with actions, as in the case of your luxury. If there is anything that can rouse workmen to call with justice for an increase of wages, it is surely the present desire for extravagance among the women of the so-called moneyed classes. And it is really time, that earnest and right-thinking woman should unite their efforts in order, by their example, to oppose this conduct, which is lowering their moral condition more and more. We need not become Quakers; we need not renounce the pleasure of appearing in fine cloth, and with ornament as advantageous as possible for our figure. But we do not deserve, and we have no right henceforth to demand the respect which has hitherto been paid to the women of Germany for their morality and high tone, if we do not from our own free convictions, practice that which is as formerly enjoined; if we do not emancipate ourselves from the custom of aping a class of foreign and immoral women, in whom everything is hollow, everything empty, everything venal, like those women themselves. If we women do not emancipate ourselves, we will no more find the essentials of true womanhood in the moral idealism within ourselves, and our claims of recognition as serious beings, by serious men, will be all in vain.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

His Return from Russia.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Cassius M. Clay has come home from his long period of service at the Court of the Czar. We are happy to learn that he returns still fresh and young, with his eye as bright and his step as elastic as when he sailed upon his mission years ago.

Gen. Clay will find his country changed more than himself. In 1860 his name was proposed to the Republican Convention at Chicago as a candidate for the Presidential nomination of that party, one of his recommendations being that he had always favored the abolition of slavery. Now there is no slave in all the republic, and it is no longer a ground for preferring or condemning a public man that he was or was not an Abolitionist. Along with this mighty change, the native State of General Clay—Kentucky—has been transformed from the stronghold of the Whig party into the citadel of the Democracy; while of all the questions which agitated the land during the whole of his active life at home, not one is alive to-day as a subject of controversy. For the rest, General Clay arrives at a most interesting moment. The old issues being thoroughly exhausted, new ones must promptly make their appearance, and the opportunity is extraordinary for a man of talent and originality to show his gifts and make his mark upon the age.

☞ An Iowa paper remarks that a "real live, active, energetic railroad woman would be of an immense advantage to Keokuk."

THE FASHIONS.

This is the Way the Money Goes.

[From the New York World.]

BLACK VELVET COSTUMES.

These are the new rage of the American [illegible], especially if she be also a blonde. Her black Lyons velvet, trimmed with lace, with [illegible] fringe and [illegible]. [illegible] cost at least $1,000. But then, how becoming it is to the complexion! [illegible] make the loveliest women look as if a thousand dollars is not much to pay for beauty.

It is Parisian taste for very blonde women to wear all black, and very good taste it is still, in conjunction with the well-known predilection [illegible] for blacks, and the [illegible] taste of certain ladies who select black because of the popular tradition that it is "suitable for all occasions," the general effect is apt to be a little sombre, and we have seen evening parties where the general effect produced by the assemblage was more that of a funeral than a merry-making.

THE UTILITARIAN IDEA.

There is an opportunity for a very beautiful and picturesque style of dress just now, if it is not spoiled by certain would-be fashion writers, who talk "economy," "use," "durability"—everything but fashion.

Economy is very well for those who need it, and is proper to consult in purchasing kitchen utensils; durability is a recommendation in procuring wood for a coffin; but neither quality has anything to do with fashion.

Think of devising the dress of men—linen in summer, cloth in winter—for economy's sake! Imagine a brilliant woman in the straight coat, the restricted trowsers, the stove-pipe hat, of the modern American man! Can anything be conceived more hideous?

Why, men would be disgusted with themselves if they ever saw their own reflection in a looking-glass, but fortunately they do not. Bachelors' looking-glasses are only large enough to shave and swear by. Married men never get a chance to look in a glass at all—their wives use them [illegible].

Men came into the world predestined to a style of dress which reduces them to an outline, deprives them of all pretensions to grace, and gives them a wooden, automatic appearance, which is the reverse of attractive. They pride themselves on their ugliness and upon their independence of personal beauty. Can women afford to do that?

Looking at men from purely an abstract and aesthetic point of view, one is struck with amazement, and—shall we say it?—horror, at the apparition. Observe the arms working like a pump handle, the figure encased in a straight, [illegible], and bossed up by a stiff shirt bosom, which expands into the instrument of torture known as the shirt-collar. See the absurd stove-pipe which makes all heads look equally brainless, and the boots which give prominence to the feet alone.

It is a dress undoubtedly adapted to work, and singularly free from any sense of encumbrance, but, for the sake of all that is dear to us in art and taste, let us hear no more recommendations of it, or anything approaching it, to women.

There is no objection to the "plain linen" and "water-proof" style for those whose convenience is promoted by it, and who can afford no other; but do not call it fashion; let us at least give things their right names.

BLUE SUITS.

Among the new winter suits, we have seen nothing so pretty as the bright lapis lazuli blue, in poplin, all-wool velour, or Biarritz cloth, which is also an all-wool material, something like Empress cloth, but finer and closer.

This color is made up with a fringe trimming matching it exactly, and with ornaments of either blue or black velvet. If the ornaments are black velvet, the hat should be black velvet, mounted with blue.

This combination of bright, light blue with black has the most charming effect in winter when the snow is on the ground. We recommend our blonde young ladies to provide such a costume in anticipation of the first sleigh-ride or snow promenade; and it is not unbecoming to brunettes, unless they are very dark and destitute of color.

The following pretty costume was worn recently at a matinee: short skirt of light blue silk, trimmed with black velvet; redingote of a white Tunis cloth, with revers, ornamented with black velvet, and looped up at the sides with black velvet bows. The sleeves, which were wide and open, were bordered with black velvet; the tight blue silk sleeves were visible beneath, trimmed with three rows of black velvet. Round the throat there was a turquoise locket suspended on black velvet ribbon.

NEW WALKING SUITS

consist of a skirt and a *Garde Française* coat of Irish or American poplin, ornamented with cuffs and revers of velvet. The skirt is trimmed with two flounces, with velvet bands between. This is a good style for cloth, using thick corded silk for cuffs and *revers*, instead of velvet.

VELVET CLOAKS.

The short basque is not at all a distinguished garment for the street, and we are very glad that it has given place distinctly to the *redingote*, to the paniered dress-coat, to the *Marquise*, and other styles known by different names, but all having the broad characteristic cuffs, greater length of skirt, and the *revers*, which afford so fine an opportunity for the display of lace at the throat.

The "Roman" cloak has no sleeves; sleeves can be inserted, but only at the sacrifice of its distinctive character. It is drawn in at the back, but falls loosely from the shoulders, and is altogether one of the most graceful garments ever imported. The model we have seen was made in black velvet, richly trimmed with lace. It was brought from Paris by Mme. Tilman.

The new cloaks are generally confined at the back, and are cut with a fullness which forms sleeves, and allows them to hang with grace over the panier, which is generally a part of the dress skirt.

The "Cardinal" cloak is an exception to this rule, it being cut straight, with a flap at the back, bordered with double row of rich lace.

The fashionable Astracan cloaks, black and white, are also plain, but obtain distinction by their fine finish and handsome bordering of fringe.

The seal-skin jackets are not as fashionable here as in England. Their cost is as high as that of a rich velvet cloak, and American ladies generally prefer the latter.

FRENCH CIRCULAR CLOAKS

are the newest form of wrap. They are very stylish. They form a sort of double circular, or, rather, a close-cut *rotonde*, not very long, with a cape only a quarter of a yard less in depth. The material is always Scotch plaid, the "Victoria" or "scarlet," and the cape, or second circular, is trimmed with a handsome woolen fringe, containing the colors. There is no hood, but the heavy Scotch cord and tassels are thrown back.

Narrow black or white Astracan collar and fringed muff look well with these gay little cloaks.

NEW WINTER COLORS.

The first novelty to record in rich silks is the *paon*, or peacock color. This is shaded—precisely like that part of a pea-fowl's feather that is alternately blue and green, and has probably grown out of the popularity of those colors last winter in plaid materials. Peacock color does not look well by gaslight, and will be worn for rich carriage toilets and walking costumes. The material is the *poult de soie antique* introduced a year ago—a softer material than grosgrain. These handsome poults are also shown in the antique red called Sultane, so elegant for dinner dresses; poussière, or dust color, and elderberry, a gray purple, intended for street-costumes; while for evening there is a pale ashes-of-roses, shading toward lilac rather than pink; a brilliant coral color; Regina, which is darker than mauve; and Absinthe; the faintest tint of blue on white, a marvelously beautiful color that seems green by gaslight.

VALENCIENNES LACE.

Valenciennes lace is still the exclusive favorite, and yields to none but point. Evening dresses are frequently made with bodices cut low into a square shape in front. In that case, the chemisette is cut of the same shape, and so as to show only a strip of insertion, edges on each side with lace, above the edge of the bodice. The lower lace is deep, and fully gathered; the upper one much narrower, and put on almost plain.

With the high gored dresses and casaques, open in front with revers, high chemisettes are worn, trimmed with lace and embroidery. The collar, however, is turned down with revers, and remains a little open at the throat.

GRACE OF MOTION.

There is no gainsaying the beauty and general fascination of American women, but some of them are lamentably deficient in a certain finish of manner. They are graceful, but too quick in their motions to achieve readily that admirable repose and distinction of bearing which is so indicative of high birth and perfect breeding.

The first law of a lady's code is to move slowly. The importance of its observance is hardly at first apparent. It enables her, however, to retain her presence of mind, to be always on the watch, never to commit a blunder, not get vulgarly excited, and never to seem in a hurry.

Slow motion is especially necessary upon occasions of ceremony, in getting in and out of a carriage, ascending a flight of steps, or traversing the length of a room in the presence of other persons. One is often shocked by seeing ladies in rich dresses, and even with trains, trip up and down steps, across pavements, and in and out of carriages, in a conscious way that indicates very brief possession of state appliances.

TWITCHELL.

How he Murdered his Mother-in-Law.

[From the Philadelphia Star.]

A prominent physician of this city has now in his possession, and has shown to one of our reporters, the weapon with which George S. Twitchell, Jr., murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Hill. It is a slung-shot, of peculiar construction, and must have been made by the murderer himself, as he confessed to one of his counsel that he had it in his possession for two months before the murder took place. It is a pear-shaped lump of lead, about an inch and a half in length, attached to a handle composed of two pieces of circular belting, about the thickness of a person's little finger, and about eight inches in length. These pieces were bound securely by strong cords, which attached them to the lead, passing through a hole pierced in the small end of "the slug." The handle was very stiff, when made, sufficiently so to support the weight of the lead without bending; but, after Twitchell committed the murder, he concealed the weapon in a damp nook in the cellar, and consequently when it was found it was very pliant and moldy. There were indentations of beads in the lead, as well as stains of blood; and the force of the murderous blow is shown by the fact that one bead of black glass was broken in half and bedded firmly in the metal. With the circumstances connected with the finding of this tell-tale instrument of murder we are unacquainted; but Mr. O'Byrne could doubtless throw light upon the subject if so disposed. This discovery is important, as justifying the testimony of Prof. Gross during the trial, who contended that the murder could not have been done with the poker, for which he was senselessly ridiculed by several papers at the time. It also confirms the anti-poker argument set forth at great length by Horatio Hubbell, Esq., the well-known lawyer.

VANDERBILT.

A Man of Money Done in Bronze. The Critics step up to the Captain's Office and Settle Him.

[From the Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The unveiling of the statue was worth looking at, and nothing else was worth a ticket of invitation. Invitations were issued for about two thousand people, and accommodations furnished for about one hundred. So large was the crowd that Augustus Schell and the Hon. Oakley Hall were crowded out, and a large array of distinguished citizens [illegible]. The collation consisted of punch and pound-cake. These were intended for the [illegible], those who constituted the assembly at large, including Augustus Schell, the Mayor, and the distinguished citizens above alluded to. For the members of the press, no special accommodations were provided. Special? O, yes! The press had done so much for Commodore Vanderbilt and his right-hand man, Captain Albert Degroot, that it had a separate table "all alone by itself." What was on this table I don't know. It may have been cider and pound-cake; it may have been something stronger than the one and scrimpier than the other. I can't pretend to say. My agents were posted there, but, like reporters at a fashionable wedding, "were unable to gain the particulars." One big cake was visible, and that was grabbed for by at least fifty hands. The tag-rag and bobtail of the Bohemian press were there—scalawags who are standing institutions at free lunches, and whose normal condition, if they can be said to have any, is that of being permanently "on the make." The few newspaper people of standing who were present—and there were some, who had been seduced under the delusion that the entire affair was a dignified public concession to Commodore Vanderbilt's claims to greatness—were too disgusted to remain long. Mr. William Ross Wallace (who writes for the New York Ledger) recited an ode, as well as the circumstances with which he was encumbered permitted him to, and an extremely long introductory prayer was made by a clergyman, whose well-educated palate probably warned him that there was no temptation to hurry. The whole affair was a fizzle, not superinduced by Commodore Vanderbilt himself, but by the flunkies who came between him and it.

A LIFE OF CHEEK AND A CAST OF BRASS.

[From the N. Y. Star.]

That Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a very rich man everybody believes; that he started life a poor lad everybody has heard; that he had led a life of selfish calculation everybody knows, but that he has ever performed an act of public benefit no one has ever heard, no one believes, and no one knows. He is entitled to all the cheap and brassy honor his parasites can sell him, because he pays for it as he does for his horses and his cigars, but we fail to detect one single attribute in his character, one development in his nature which entitles him to any serious manifestation of popular regard or public esteem. No one who has followed, even carelessly, the course of the Vanderbilt stocks, can doubt that the President of the Consolidation has made many millions of his vast possessions by the purest use of the dice he held and knew the meaning of. To-day he can lower the value of all these stocks full fifty per cent., and, availing himself of his wealth, can put them back again, having in the meantime bought in the sacrificed shares of thousands who are at the mercy of his avarice and the disposal of his greed. No, no, Mayor Hall, it won't do. Your little speech bears evidence of your information and your culture; your nicely-balanced phrases reveal the rhetorician and the practiced writer, but the broad common sense of the people will jump at the suggestive, though unintended, comment you passed upon the whole affair, when, turning from the glittering generalities of a scholarly production, you apostrophized the image and made men merry by the unkind hint that, after all, the fitting crown to a life of cheek was a cast of brass.

A SCATHING CRITIQUE.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The result in St. John's square turns out a thorough exemplar of "how not to do it." It is true the composition does not fill the tympanum of a Pediment, nor can we find any term in architectural technology which will convey an idea of the nondescript form or space (for gable it assuredly is not) which on the commonplace, if not ugly, building of the Hudson street [illegible] does duty for a Pediment. A bronze statue of Mr. Vanderbilt, somewhat larger than mere heroic scale, stands within a bronze semicircular niche upon a granite corbel flanked on right and left by two enormous bas-reliefs in some alloy of zinc and copper, the zinc element largely preponderating. As a likeness, the statue signally fails to do justice to that dignified physiognomy, one of the finest in America, which, as we yesterday remarked, has never yet been rendered worthily by any photograph, bronze or picture, that we have seen. He stands with the conventional foot thrust forward, clad in a huge great coat trimmed with Astrakhan fur, very ungraceful and stiff in its folds, all the drapery being clumsily and coarsely arranged. Even were the statue itself possessed of greater merit, the absurd position and insane height at which it is placed obliging the spectator to look up at it under the coat-tails, would ruin any figure. As a work of art, the statue keeps to the dead level of what has mostly hitherto been vouchsafed to us, being about on a par with the marble females outside the Park Bank; and but a shade better than that noteworthy group in brown stone within the sacred precinct of the Cooper Institute reading-room.

But how shall we proceed in any seriousness to discuss the "arrangements" flanking this central niche? That, on the right, or southern, and devoted to the Marine side of Vanderbilt's life; the left, or northern, to his feats and experiences on land. We see a heterogeneous composition setting forth the huge steamship which bears the Commodore's name; the North Star, his well-known yacht, and the historic "periauger" with which he extemporised the earliest Staten Island ferriage; there are bales of merchandise, a major and a minor locomotive with sequent trains attached, a rural landscape with a fearful villa therein, sundry zoological compositions, such as diminutive cows, magnificent bulldogs, etc.; the whole topped off by sundry ornithological curiosities; and a plastering of what, we fancy, are intended for clouds, but which come nearer a congregation of oyster-shells or slap-jacks than any cirro or cumulo-strata our experienced eyes have yet encountered. And these various items intended to present Vanderbilt's career so poetically, are wrought out in low relief with a conscientiousness of detail painful in its stiffness, and a defiance of the laws of composition and of perspective, absolutely amazing. It would be pleasanter could we cite one line or one curve of this monstrous device, as in any way creditable to the cause of true American art. It adds but another to the many instances in our midst that a life devoted to the acquisition of self-made wealth does not bring with it the culture, the education to indicate and direct how that wealth should be spent. We were told this abortion has cost the sum of $800,000, a sum sufficient to give the city of New York a gallery of reproductions of all the celebrated statues of the world—a by no means inconsiderable collection of pictures—and, in addition, to erect and furnish an observatory or the nucleus of a museum on our Central Park!

In our columns of yesterday we did but common justice to the career and organization of the man whose life and deeds the brazen presentment that day unveiled is designed to commemorate. We fully recognize and pay tribute to his broad foresight, patient judgment, and resistless energy of will; and in honoring him we honor the commercial enterprise, commercial sagacity, and commercial success which make him the "realized ideal" of more people than almost any other living American. But the tendency of that same exhibition of yesterday is toward the neglect of "the weightier matters of law," culture, intellect, art, education, refinement, all of which, as a people, we need more than any nation living. In honoring Vanderbilt, we but honor the highest expression of sharp pecuniary success. Nowhere else on the globe is a race of highly cultivated and disinterested men of wealth so much needed as here. Would that here too we could inscribe the name of Vanderbilt. But do we find the name of Quincy Adams Ward, Launt Thompson, Henry K. Browne, or Emma Stebbins called upon, to say nothing of other and greater names, the Phidias or the Praxiteles of these degenerate days, to vivify this idea with the immortality of genius? We see the whole conduct and design of a work that would task and test to the utmost all the powers of our most experienced sculptors undertaken by a friendly and most well-meaning "Steamboat Captain." It seems one peculiarity of the average uneducated American that he will stick at nothing; there is no crime so base as "not to know;" and a man who has spent the major part of his life in summoning his lieges to "come up to the Captain's office—and settle" suddenly turns architect, sculptor, modeler, *tria juncta in uno*, with as little compunction as Lord Finally John would have had in handling the channel fleet. Worse than all, it is the tendency of the American people to exalt this kind of thing, to pin their utmost solid faith on it.

Owing to inherent baseness of metallic compound, and constructional incompetency, we can comfort ourselves with a crumb of consolation. Time will ultimately resolve this brassy waste of wealth into the harmless coal-scuttle or door-knobs. The bronzes are hooked to the brick wall by iron anchors, which they have been so thoughtless as not to galvanize. The rust of thirty years will be sufficient to leave them insecure.

We can recall but two previous instances (at extreme poles of difference) of such honors before death: the deification at the hands of a British snobocracy of Hudson, king of Railway Swindlers; and the quite recent inauguration in London of the statue of the greatest of recent American losses, George Peabody, this very morning receiving within the gray old Abbey the highest honors a widowed Queen and her people have left to bestow. It has been reserved for the American democracy of to-day to raise a monument to money success, such as not even a Rothschild would desire (in life-time) to assume. Is this, we ask, to be the solitary tribute to art or humanity of the millions accumulated by the man it seeks to honor? In passing the glorious effigy of Peabody men will therefrom learn a lesson—how money gained wisely may be wisely spent. This unhappy effort in St. John's Park, shorn of all title to consideration in the category of art, may but show how unwisely it can be squandered.

VETERANS IN THE POORHOUSE.

The Reward of Patriotism—The Country's Shame.

[From the N. Y. Sun of the 13th.]

There are now in the Poorhouse on Blackwell's Island about one hundred and fifty persons who were regularly enlisted during the late war, some of whom sustained serious wounds, while others underwent the amputation of either an arm or a leg. A reporter of the Sun visited the institution yesterday. The cripples were gathered into one room. One mutilated patriot said he had belonged to the regiment of which Ferrero, the dancing master, was Colonel.

"I understand he is dancing now, while I'm in the Poorhouse," said the pauper, abstractedly.

Another man said that the colonel of the regiment to which he had belonged was Kerrigan. Others said that they had been with Gen. Grant in many of his campaigns and battles in Virginia. On inquiry the reporter learned that most of these men were paupers because the Government officials had neglected to pay them, in some instances their bounty, and in others their back pay. The men spoke in condemnatory terms of the red-tape system and the circumlocution, if not heartlessness, of the officials at Washington, whose duty it is to give their cases proper and speedy attention.

The Commissioners of Public Charities recently called for a list of the names of all men in the poor-house who had served in the army or navy during the war. The following list was furnished:

Jas. Thompson, arm off, Regulars; Patrick Jennings, 1st Michigan L. A.; Timothy McCarty, 90th N. Y. V.; Jas. McCarty, wounded in the leg, 170th N. Y. V.; Thos. Pritty, wounded in the mouth, Regulars; Thos. Healy, 5th N. Y. H. A.; M. J. Coleman, 69th N. Y. V.; Dennis Mitchell, 69th N. Y. V.; [illegible] N. Y. V.; John Dunlap, Regulars; Robt. Moor, 15th N. Y.; John T. Sanders, 12th N. Y.; Henry Stephens, Regulars; Wm. Fish, lost an arm, [illegible] N. Y.; John Callard, Regulars; M. Crowley, wounded in head, 10th N. Y.; William Riley, 9th N. Y.; John Metcalf, wounded in hand, 5th N. Y.; John Hogan, 17th N. Y. V.; [illegible] 5th N. Y. H. A.; Thomas Reilly, 16th N. Y. V.; Cornelius Kervin, 48th Penn. V.; John Kellegher, 18th N. Y. C.; John Warner, 7th Mass.; John Geary, 51st N. Y.; Philip Reilly, 132d N. Y.; Edward Conlan, 51st N. Y.; Thomas J. Tracy, 40th N. Y.; M. D. Keller, 13th Penn. Cav.; Ed. Doyle, 15th N. Y. C.; Geo. T. O'Nickaley, 20th N. Y. V., 5th H. A. N. Y.; Mark Kavanagh, 194th N. Y.; James Walsh, 163d N. Y., 14th H. A.; James Smith, 66th N. Y.; John Seall, 176th N. Y.; William Parker, 36th N. Y.; Daniel Donovan, Regulars.

Edward Conlon, John Warner, Robert H. Nichols, Thomas Doyle, Leonard Schelete, Frank Gibson, John Clinch, Peter Doyle, Peter Smith, Robert Cardock, John Murray, Daniel C. Monahan, John Mallon, Jacob Sulzewski, John Leary, Daniel McCaffrey, John Burk, Edward Croley, Peter Barker, John Donoley, Pratt Monahan, Neil Hunter, John Green, Dennis Marvin, Terence Cregan, Jas. Rielly, Antoine Burkmeyer, John Darcy.

Navy—Charles Dougherty, Thomas Maney.

A CHILD'S LETTER.

"Mark Twain" Puzzled by One.

The most useful and interesting letters we get here from home are from children seven or eight years old. This is a petrified truth. Happily they have got nothing else to talk about but home, and neighbors and family—things their betters think unworthy of transmission thousands of miles. They write simply and naturally, and without strain for effect. They tell all they know and then stop. They seldom deal in abstractions or homilies. Consequently their epistles are brief, but, treating as they do of familiar scenes and persons, always entertaining. Now, therefore, if you would learn the art of letter-writing, let a child teach you. I have preserved a letter from a little girl eight years of age—preserved it as a curiosity, because it was the only letter I ever got from the States that had any information in it. It runs thus:

"St. Louis, 1865.

"Uncle Mark, if you was here I could tell you about Moses in the bulrushes again. I know it better now. Mr. Sowberry has got his leg broke off a horse. He was riding it on Sunday. Margaret, that's the maid, Margaret has taken all the spittoons and slop buckets and old jugs out of your room, because she says she don't think you are coming back any more, you have been gone too long. Sissy McElroy's mother has got another little baby. She has them all the time. It has got little blue eyes like Mr. Swimley that boards there and looks just like him. I have got a new doll; but Johnny Anderson pulled one of the legs out. Miss Dusenberry was here yesterday; I gave her your picture, but she didn't want it. My cat has got more kittens—oh! you can't think—twice as many as Lotta Belden's. And there's one, such a sweet little buff one with a short tail, and I named it for you.

All of them's got names now—Gen. Grant and Halleck, and Moses, and Margaret, and Deuteronomy, and Captain Semmes, and Exodus, and Leviticus, and Horace Greeley—all named but one, and I am saving it because the one I named for you's been sick all the time since, and I reckon it'll die. [It appears to have been mighty rough on the short-tailed kitten for naming it for me. I wonder how the reserved victim will stand it?] Uncle Mark, I do believe Hattie Caldwell likes you, and I know she thinks you are pretty, because I heard her say nothing could hurt your good looks—nothing at all—she said, even if you were to have the small-pox ever so bad, you would be just as good looking as you were before. And ma says she's ever so smart. [Very.] So no more this time, because General Grant and Moses are fighting.

ANNIE."

This child treads on my toes in every other sentence with perfect looseness, but in the simplicity of her time of life she doesn't know it.

I consider that a model letter—an eminently readable and entertaining letter, and, as said before, it contains more matter of interest and more information than any letter ever received from the East. I had rather hear about cats at home and their truly remarkable names than listen to a lot of stuff about people I am not acquainted with, or read "The Evil Effects of the Intoxicating Bowl," illustrated on the back with the picture of a ragged scalawag pelting away right and left in the midst of his family circle with a junk bottle.

GREELEY AND VANDERBILT.

The Eminent American Swearists.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.]

One evening last summer two men went aboard a Hudson river boat, bound for Albany. The first was a tall man, with gray hair, but vigorous for his age. The second was nearly as tall, but stouter, and also gray, and his peculiar slouching walk attracted a good deal of notice. The boat cast off and proceeded up the river, while most of the passengers sat on the upper deck enjoying the cool air and admiring the beautiful scenery of the Hudson.

Presently a loud voice, pouring out a torrent of expletives, was heard on the deck below. One of the boat hands had let something heavy fall on the toes of the tall, thin man, and he opened on that unfortunate menial. He cursed him to Jericho, and Halifax, and Jerusalem, and a place a good deal warmer than either, and called him more names than he could repeat in a week, and made the polysyllabic oaths fly about so fast that the poor deck hand was completely demolished and obliged to retreat in wild confusion from the scene. At the same moment a man who had been leaning over one of the side rails began to swear. It was the same man that had gone aboard after the tall, thin one. He had taken off his hat, and was leaning over the rail in contemplative attitude and mood, when some one on the upper deck dropped about a table-spoonful of tobacco spittle on his head. That started him. He shook his fists and stamped, and uttered volley after volley of rousing oaths, and startled the whole boat with his fury. The passengers were ready to acknowledge his superiority to the other man, when the deck hand turned up again. Then the other man resumed operations. He damned that deck hand all over this world, and the lower part of the other one, and kept at it till the deck hand retreated again. In the mean time the man who had broken out about the tobacco spittle had subsided, and when quiet was restored another deck hand asked one of the passengers who "them two fellers" were.

"One is Commodore Vanderbilt and the other is Horace Greeley."

"Well, I've bin along this 'ere river thirty year, and I've knowed fellers that could do pretty tall swearin', but I'm d—d if that air skinny old chap ain't ahead of any one I've seed yet. The baby-faced feller ain't bad, but it ain't no use fur him to try when t'other one's around. Jiminy! ain't he a ronser!"

And the Commodore has been improving his opportunities ever since.

☞ A family has been found in a starving condition in Jersey City, and one of the members, a child, has since died.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1869. }

The money market is working to some degree easier, although capitalists do not claim any increase in the amount of currency. The mails bring out a large number of drafts, which are being promptly met in the majority of instances. A few call loans were negotiated, but at very high rates.

The repeal of the legal tender act is still being commented upon by all the leading commercial and political journals of the country, and if half the benefits claimed for the country should accrue upon its repeal, then should a universal prayer be said for the necessary legislation. The Journal of Commerce, which affects to see a wondrous revolution growing out of the repeal, says:

We have several times referred to the vague expectation on the part of the public that the Supreme Court of the United States would declare the legal tender act to be unconstitutional, and our Washington correspondent, it will be seen, intimates that such a decision has already been reached, although for obvious reasons not yet promulgated. We think it very likely that the rumors about the prospective return to specie payment, at first credited to Secretary Boutwell and afterward denied by him, have grown out of this opinion of the court of which a hint may have been given. Our habitual readers know that we have expressed but one opinion on this subject from the beginning. The act will be annulled ere long, either by Congress or the court. A repeal by the national Legislature would be a great blessing to the nation, but a decision of the highest court against its constitutionality would do more for the national credit and the public prosperity than any other which is within the range of probabilities. Once let it be understood through all our borders that a contract for the payment of money must be settled as agreed upon by the equivalent of the coin, and a stimulus will be given to trade and industrial enterprise that will set every good thing aglow with a fresh activity. Once let it be published abroad that the United States not only does not propose to pay her creditors in a paper promise, but that under our Constitution she could not make such a tender legal even if it were honest, and the national credit will bound to a height it has not attained for years. And the decision will satisfy reason and common sense. It will be a righteous judgment. A written or printed promise to pay a dollar is not and cannot by any act of man be made a dollar of actual money. It promises to pay money, but the promise cannot be made the thing promised. The youngest child and the gravest philosopher can see this as clearly as the judges learned in the law, and the decision, when it comes, will commend itself to the approval of every unprejudiced mind in all the world, and stand, let us hope, for all time as a barrier against the repetition of such a legal fiction, the most demoralizing to every moral and material interest ever attempted in the history of the nation.

EXCHANGE—Is of a sufficient quantity as to be obtained at fair prices. To-day the prices ruling were: buying at 1-10 discount, and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Very little gold has been offered for some time. The price to-day exhibit an advance. The demand for gold was active but not large. It opened at 126¾, advanced successively to 126⅞, 126¾, 127 and 126⅞, closing at 4 P. M., at [illegible].

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	126	127
Silver halves and quarters	122	
Silver dimes	121	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The market contains but a very small number of Government bonds. The small amounts that have been held here were sold when the market first began to work down. The activity in this class of securities is confined to small transactions. Governed rates are given below:

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, new	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]
Cy 6's	[illegible]

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cy 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Local bonds and stocks are without any change. Small sales are being made in the various bonds, but the market is without any important stir. Seven per cent. bonds have been most generally preferred.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 160 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	[illegible]	[illegible]
National bank, second	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, Planters'	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falls City Tobacco bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masonic bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
German Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for bounty, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " second issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " third issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " new, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " cons'd mort., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	—	[illegible]

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last forty-eight hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade:)

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, cas.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagging, pcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bale Rope, coils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles, bxs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn meal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit, fresh, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers, sacs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, bxs and bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, bdls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, bdls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, cs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandise, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rags, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bxs and bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodenware, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices have advanced and we quote to-day at $2 05@2 07 per gallon.

APPLES—Prime are unchanged. Receipts are liberal and a fair demand is reported. We quote at $2@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and $3@3 50 for prime to choice qualities.

ALE AND BEER—Prices are unchanged. We quote cream ale per bbl at $12, do per half bbl $6 50, bottled ale per dozen quarts $1 60, do pints $1, do half pints 60c; bottled porter per dozen quarts $1 60, do pints $1, do half pints 60c. Lager beer at $10 per bbl, half bbls $6, and kegs $3.

APPLE BRANDY—A fair demand is reported and prices are firm. We quote pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, at $2@2 25; Kentucky new, $1 75@2; Tennessee and Indiana new, $1 65@1 75.

BAGS—Are in ample supply with a fair demand. We quote Union B at 19½@20c; [illegible] 2-bushel, at 42@43c; do. 2½-bushel, at 51@55c; do. 3-bushel, at 56@62c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags, at 15@16c; do. 4-bushel oat bags, at 19½@20c.

BEESWAX—Is steady and firm and finds ready sale at 30@32c.

BROOM CORN—Prices are steady. Sales are made on arrival $125@150 per ton.

BUTTER—Country butter is in good demand, and prime qualities meet with quick sales at full prices. We quote choice country butter in good packages at 35@40c on arrival; common to fair qualities sell at 25@30c. Ohio butter is in demand at 35@40c and New York tub at [illegible].

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers are selling at $9 00@9 50 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote common per dozen at $2@2¼; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5 00; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@5 00.

BATTING—The market is quiet with ample stocks. We quote at 28 to 32c per lb, as to quality.

BEANS—There are fair receipts, and sales are made at $3 00@3 25 per bu for prime navy.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair request and firmer. We quote at $12@13 per bbl for cultivated.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are steady with a wide range in prices, including the various brands, and sales in round lots and on orders. We quote No. 500 at [illegible]; No. 600 at [illegible]; No. 700 at 15@17c per dozen; [illegible]. Carpet chain is selling at [illegible]; and candlewick is steady at 40@45c.

CANDLES—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote at 20@21c for full weight stars and 15@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 13½@14¼c per pound.

CEMENT—Prices are unchanged. Sales to-day amount to 240 bbls at $2@2 25.

CORN-MEAL—The market is well supplied and a fair demand is reported. Prices are steady at 85c@$1 per bushel for bolted, loose, kiln-dried is unchanged, with sales of bolted at $5 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are quotably unchanged and firmer, with sales of 70 boxes factory at 18@19¼c. We quote factory at 18@18¼c; Western Reserve 16@18c; Kentucky Cream at 18@18½c; English Dairy 18@19½c; New York factory at 18½@20c.

COAL—Prices advanced to-day to 23c for Pittsburg and 18c for Pomeroy to the city.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand at full prices. We quote on arrival at 8@8½c for half peaches, and 5¾@6¼c for quarters. Apples are selling at 5@5½c.

EGGS—Are in active demand, and prices range from 28@31c per dozen on arrival in bbl lots.

FLAXSEED—Is steady. Dealers are paying $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prices are firm and prime lots readily command [illegible] on arrival. Common and mixed feathers are nominal, prices ranging from 30@50c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—A fair demand is reported. We quote oranges at $8@9 per barrel; new figs 20@22c; currants 12@13c; raisins, old, $3@4 75, new at [illegible]; prunes, new, per lb, 14@17c; dates, per lb, 12@14c; citron, 40c.

FISH—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	27 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 2, large, bbl.	[illegible]
Do No. 2, do hf bbl.	[illegible]
Do No. 2, medium	[illegible]
Do No. 2, do half bbl.	[illegible]
Do No. 3, large	[illegible]
Do No. 3, small	[illegible]
Do No. 3, do half bbl.	[illegible]
Do No. 1, kits	[illegible]
Do No. 2, kits	[illegible]
Do No. 3, kits	[illegible]
Do No. 3, kits, large	[illegible]
White fish, half bbl.	[illegible]
Herring, bbls.	[illegible]
Sardines	[illegible]

GINSENG—Is in request at 70@75c per lb for prime.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales are made at 19c in bales and at 21¼@22c for reserved.

HAY—Prices are reported steady with sales of 40 tons at quotations. Choice timothy commands $20@20 50 on the wharf, and from $1 to $1 50 advance from store.

HOPS—Are steady, with a fair demand at 30c for prime qualities.

HIDES—Receipts are liberal and prices are firm. We quote green salted at 10¼@11c; [illegible] dry flint at [illegible]; sheep (wool on) [illegible].

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair demand, and stocks are ample. Sales are made at 6⅞ to 7c. We note sales of 25 bundles at 7c.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are unchanged. We quote bar at [illegible]; nail rods at [illegible]; American steel at [illegible]; cast steel at [illegible]; German blister at [illegible].

LIME—Is in fair demand, with sales of 100 bbls at $1.

LEATHER—Is firm and in good demand. We quote oak sole at [illegible]; hemlock sole at [illegible]; harness at [illegible]; bridle leather per doz at [illegible].

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is in good demand and firm. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	[illegible]
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	[illegible]
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	[illegible]
Va. common, lbs and twist	[illegible]
Va. lbs, ½ lbs and 10's	[illegible]
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	[illegible]
Va. extra, lbs and pancake	[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	[illegible]
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, fine	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Lone Jack, in lbs and ½ lbs	[illegible]
Gold Leaf, in lbs and ½ lbs	[illegible]
Brown Dick, in lbs	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb boxes	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb drums	[illegible]
Big Lick, in 1 lb, ½ lb and ¼ lbs	[illegible]
May Queen, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	[illegible]
Delectable, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	[illegible]
Ida Dandy, ½ lbs	[illegible]
Belle of Rhine, ½ lbs	[illegible]
Favorite	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Stonewall	[illegible]
Old Turkey	[illegible]
Andy Johnson	[illegible]
Uncle Bob Lee	[illegible]
Red Jacket, ½ and ¼	[illegible]
Old Tom, ½ and ¼	[illegible]
C. O. D., ½ and ¼	[illegible]
Old Va. Gold Leaf, 1 lbs	[illegible]
No. Club, ½ and 1 lbs	[illegible]
Navy, 1 lbs	[illegible]

NAILS—Prices are steady, and a fair demand is reported. We quote [illegible] at $4 [illegible], according to brands.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply at [illegible] per barrel from store.

OILS—The market is steady. We quote [illegible]. Turpentine steady and firm [illegible].

ONION SETS—We quote top sets at $4 50, red at [illegible], and white at [illegible] per bush.

OAKUM—Is unchanged, and stocks are ample. Sales are made at [illegible] per bale.

POTATOES—Receipts continue liberal and sales are made at [illegible] loose, and [illegible] packed in shipping order.

PIG-IRON—The market is firm with a good demand.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	[illegible]
Mill iron, per ton	[illegible]
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee iron, C. B. per ton	[illegible]
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	[illegible]

PEA NUTS—Are in fair request. We quote at [illegible].

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is well supplied, and dealers are paying for

Prairie chickens, per doz	[illegible]
Quails, per doz	[illegible]
Wild geese, each	[illegible]
Wild ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Venison, per lb	[illegible]
Old chickens, per doz	[illegible]
Domestic ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Dressed turkeys, per lb	[illegible]

RICE—We quote Carolina at [illegible] and Louisiana at [illegible].

SOAP—We quote German soap, No. 1 at [illegible] and No. 2 at [illegible]; rosin at [illegible].

SALT—We continue to quote large bbls at [illegible]; small bbls at [illegible]; large dairy [illegible]; small dairy [illegible]; table salt at [illegible] for small bbls.

STRAW—Is in fair request at [illegible] per ton on arrival.

STARCH—Prices are unchanged. We quote corn at [illegible]; pearl starch at [illegible].

SEEDS—We quote clover seed at [illegible]; timothy at [illegible]; cleaned Kentucky blue-grass at [illegible]; extra do do at [illegible]; orchard grass at [illegible]; red-top at [illegible].

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sales and we quote at [illegible] for tallow and [illegible] for grease, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are firm. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. X., 10x14	17 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	18 00
Block tin	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at [illegible], apple at [illegible], and wine vinegar at [illegible] per bbl.

WOOL—We quote unwashed clothing at [illegible]; unwashed combing at [illegible]; tub-washed at [illegible].

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at [illegible] per lb; other grades [illegible] per pound.

WHISKY—Raw whisky was firm to-day and prices advanced to [illegible], tax paid. We note sales to-day of 124 bbls at quotations. Rectified is in active demand with large sales at [illegible] according to proof. We quote new copper at [illegible] from one-year old [illegible]; two-year old [illegible] per gallon, all free.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market opened to-day with a fair local demand, and dealers report a good inquiry for shipment. Prices are steady, and we note sales to-day of the various grades amounting to [illegible] bbls at the following quotations:

Fine	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]

WHEAT—The market is showing no features requiring extended remarks. Receipts are unimportant, and millers report prices ranging from [illegible] for red to [illegible] for amber, and [illegible] for white on arrival.

CORN—Is in fair local request and prices are unchanged; old corn still commands [illegible] on arrival for ear and shelled in bulk, and [illegible] from store. New corn is selling from wagons at [illegible].

OATS—Are quiet, with a light local demand, and [illegible] on arrival, [illegible] from store in bulk, and [illegible], sacks included.

RYE—Is dull and quiet, at [illegible] on arrival; dealers are holding at [illegible] from store, with light sales. We note sales [illegible] to-day at [illegible].

BARLEY—Is steady with a moderate demand. We quote at [illegible] on arrival for spring and fall, with sales at [illegible] from store.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We quote [illegible] spring at [illegible] for fall on arrival [illegible].

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market is steady with a fair demand for sugar and coffee, and jobbers report prices steady. Louisiana sugars are in fair supply and prices range from 12¼ to 15¼c for common to prime qualities.

REFINED SUGARS—Are steady, and sales to-day reported amount to [illegible] bbls of various grades within the range of our figures:

Crushed standard	[illegible]
A	[illegible]
B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Circle C	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

ISLAND SUGARS—Are steady and stocks are ample. We note sales to-day of [illegible] hhds of Porto Rico and Demerara sugars and [illegible] boxes also of Havana sugars. We quote Cuba at [illegible]; Porto Rico [illegible]; Havana at [illegible]; Demerara at [illegible].

COFFEE—Is in good supply and prices rule steady with a fair demand. Sales to-day amount to [illegible] bags Rio at [illegible] for common to [illegible] for strictly prime.

Coffee, Rio, choice	[illegible]
" " prime	[illegible]
" " fair	[illegible]
" " common	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]
Laguayra	[illegible]

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We continue to quote New Orleans molasses at [illegible] for common to choice; sirups range from [illegible] for common to $1 25 for choice.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day with more than usual buoyancy, and the offerings, all things considered, were fair, particularly for Monday. Prices were well maintained, and the sales at three of the auction warehouses amounted to [illegible] hhds, and all the bids were accepted.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold five hogsheads: Five hhds common leaf $9 00, $10 75, $10 00, $8 00, $10 00.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold eight hogsheads: Two hhds Barren county, 1 lug and 1 shipper, at $8 70 and $10 00. Four hhds Hart county leaf, $11 00, $9 10, $9 00, $10 50. Two hhds Green river leaf, $10 25, $9 20.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold ten hogsheads: Two hhds lugs at $5 40, $5 50; 2 hhds screws at $4 70, $8 00, $5 00. One hhd Simpson county common leaf $9 00. Four hhds Grayson county leaf $9 60, $10 25, $10 00, $10 60.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—Manufacturers, in the absence of the active demand which has characterized the market from the commencement of the season until quite recently, are making concessions, and are selling 2-lb bagging to dealers in round lots for cash at from 25 to 25½c. Prices, however, for small lots on orders have not receded and are still firmly maintained, and sales are made at 27@27½c. Hand-loom bagging is quoted at [illegible]. We note sales to-day of 50 pieces 2-lb Ky. at 27½c.

ROPE—Is steady, with sales of coils and half coils, ranging from 7½ to 8¼c to the trade in round lots and in small lots on orders.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The cotton market is quiet, with improving receipts. Prices are steady and a shade firmer, though not quotably higher.

Middling	[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]

Louisville Provision Market.

This market to-day, without being especially active, exhibited more animation than for several days past. Stocks of bulk meats are increasing and dealers are in a position to respond more fairly and promptly to the wants of their customers. The high prices of hogs keeps the product at correspondingly high figures, and unconditionally restricts the demand within the narrowest possible limits. We quote mess pork at [illegible]. Rump quiet at [illegible]. Bulk meats are unchanged at [illegible] for clear sides, [illegible] for clear rib sides, and [illegible] for shoulders. Bacon is quiet with light stocks of clear sides, which are held at [illegible], and shoulders at [illegible]. Lard is steady at [illegible] in tierces and [illegible] in kegs.

Louisville Hog Market.

Receipts to-day continue very liberal, amounting up to 12 M. to about 4,000 head. Prices are fully maintained, and packers are paying for heavy averages [illegible] gross, and medium hogs at [illegible]. The weather continues favorable for slaughtering, and operations are daily assuming greater magnitude. Three houses killed to-day [illegible] head, and seven packing houses report [illegible] head in pens. The total number killed up to this evening amounts to about [illegible] head. Farmers and feeders are very firm in their views, and do not have been able to obtain their own prices.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 14, 1869.

CATTLE—The market has ruled dull during the week for cattle. There have been a great many thrown on the market for this season of the year and mostly of an inferior quality, which has a tendency to keep the market down. Hog season being in full blast, cattle are not much wanted and are not paid much attention to. We quote at from [illegible] for inferior and rough scalawag stock, [illegible] for fair, [illegible] for the best grades of butchers' stuff, [illegible]. But few left over unsold.

HOGS—The arrivals have been heavy and market brisk during the week. Drovers had but little trouble in selling out at prices they were willing to take and go home after more. Packers seemed anxious to work, therefore they bid freely and bid high, and we find but few left over unsold. We quote at [illegible] for light and fat hogs. Smooth, well-fatted, heavy hogs, [illegible] per cwt. Some few lots of extra hogs sold at [illegible] per cwt.

SHEEP—There is but little doing in this class of stock. There have been but few thrown on the market this week. We quote at from [illegible] per head for thin scalawags. Best butchers' sheep [illegible] per head, and by the pound, [illegible]. None left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—There seems to be a rush all the time in this class of stock. Every mule buyer that has mules seems to be anxious to get them to market. Reports from the South not favorable, yet it does not discourage the drovers. We have but about five car loads in our yard at present awaiting shipment.

Receipts for the week—Cattle [illegible], hogs [illegible], sheep [illegible], mules [illegible], horses [illegible]; total number [illegible].

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—[illegible] & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened with but [illegible] head, consisting mostly of common and inferior grades. There were nearly [illegible] head sold. The market for common and inferior grades ruled dull, and they were hard to sell, while good grades were readily taken at fair prices by butchers. We quote common and inferior at [illegible]; fair at [illegible]; and choice to extra at [illegible] per 100 lbs gross. There were no heavy shipping cattle on the market. The sales of stock cattle to be dull, and but few are willing to purchase [illegible] stock, at the reports are anything but encouraging to shippers. Cows and calves are in demand at from [illegible] per head, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The receipts fair and market dull for common grades, while good are readily sold at fair prices. We quote thin scalawags at [illegible] per head, and fair at [illegible] per head; heavy well fatted [illegible] per 100 the gross.

HOGS—The receipts large, and demand good. The market seems to be tending upward and buyers are anxious to purchase all that are offered at higher prices than last week. Packers are all on the active list, and the demand continues good. We quote light [illegible], fair [illegible], good [illegible], and extra at [illegible] per 100 lbs gross.

MULES AND HORSES—There have arrived the past three days about [illegible] car-loads, which are being rapidly shipped South on owners' account. There have been no sales here, and consequently we can give no prices. There were some [illegible] car-loads which were shipped South yesterday by the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. [illegible]

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein it is especially over other medicines, is that its cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONICSIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, R. A. Robinson & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., H. C. Chambers & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Ag'ts.

WINTERSMITH'S
Concentrated Compound
FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU
—AND—
PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known to be in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have, I believe, provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the medicinal virtues of the drugs than other preparations of [illegible] kind on the market. [illegible]

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use [illegible] cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu
IS A PREPARATION OF
Genuine Merit,
AND HAS
ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Agents.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: (Nov. 14, 1869.) [illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l [illegible]

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line.

J., M. & I. R. R.

[illegible]

May 2, 1869—[illegible] HORACE SCOTT, General [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 38 Third St., Near Market, Up [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ [illegible]

Gates's Blood Dispensary. Office No. [illegible] Jefferson street, between [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

A[illegible] FOUNDRY & [illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK [illegible]

A[illegible] & CO.—[illegible]

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hogan's [illegible]

DORN, [illegible] & CO.—[illegible]

JONES, R. R., Tobacco Manufacturer, [illegible]

JOYCE & HARRIS, Marble Works, [illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS [illegible]

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, [illegible]

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Works, [illegible]

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of [illegible]

M'FITZGERALD'S Millinery [illegible]

M'ELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, [illegible]

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible]

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, [illegible]

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS.



G. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY. (Established 18[illegible])

MANUFACTURERS of Window Caps, [illegible]

P. BANNON.

AVOID IMPURE AND ADULTERATED [illegible] WHOLESOME MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDERS, AS ALSO BAKING INKS, BLUES, &c.

By purchasing only such as bear this [illegible] Trade-mark. Prepared only at the

FALLS CITY SPICE MILLS,

144 & 146 Sixth st., corner of Grayson. [illegible]

JEFFERSONVILLE

Woolen Mills.

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company [illegible]

Blankets, white & gray, Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Linseys, and Jeans,

All of which cannot be excelled as to quality [illegible]

J. L. BRADLEY & CO., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Store

REMOVED TO

Johnson's New Building, 118 Main [illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible]

HINKLE & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

Notice.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 127 1-8.

Hon. John Butterfield died in Utica, N. Y., on Sunday evening.

Junius H. Browne, the well-known journalist, arrived in New York yesterday from Europe.

The [illegible] stone of the main edifice of the new [illegible], in City Hall Park, New York, was laid on Saturday.

Robert W. Divine, who was confined in jail at [illegible], Pa., for deserting his wife, hung himself on Saturday night.

Hon. Simon Cameron and other excursionists from Washington arrived in Augusta, Ga., yesterday, en route to the Macon fair.

A man named Gilman was crushed to death on Friday, by being caught in the machinery of a mill in which he was employed, at Orono, Maine.

Richard Englehart, a youth of sixteen years, threw himself under a train of cars, near Reading, Pa., on Saturday, and was killed. He was intoxicated at the time.

The grammar school-house at Newton [illegible], Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire yesterday, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. [illegible] and was insured for $25,000.

[illegible] B. Ketchum was on Saturday released from Sing Sing prison, the term of his [illegible] been reduced by commutation [illegible] for his uniform good conduct.

[illegible] arrangement is made of a convention between the United States and Great Britain to establish exchange of mails between the New Orleans office and the office at Belize, Honduras.

Mrs. Rizzi, wife of Frank Rizzi, a butcher, who kept a [illegible] on the levee in Memphis, was found dead on Sunday morning with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband is the murderer, as he has fled.

During a drunken fight in the Bank [illegible], Grand street, New York, yesterday morning, Wm. Akers, a pressman, shot James Lee dead. They had been with each other all night on a carousal. Lee was a faro-bank keeper.

J. C. Buell, cashier of the Second National Bank, of Cleveland, O., committed suicide yesterday morning, shooting himself through the heart. The cause is supposed to be mental depression, resulting from losses during the late panic.

In New York, on Sunday afternoon, an Irish society, while returning from a funeral, attacked a car-load of people in Chatham square, beating the driver and seriously injuring many others. The riot lasted two hours, but was finally quelled by the police.

Late advices from South America assert that the Paraguayan troops are demoralized and deserting in large numbers, and that Lopez, under the impression that a conspiracy existed against him in his own army, had shot several of his officers and men.

The building in Chicago known as the Republican Wigwam, and which has been occupied by business houses for some years, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss amounted to about $40,000.

Cespedes' orders to burn the cane fields in Cuba are being executed. On Thursday seven cane fields in the vicinity of Los Orcones were burnt. Since that time four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized immediately and executed.

Rabbi Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, on Saturday, spoke against religious instructions in the public schools, as incompatible with the genius of American institutions, and quoted decisions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York courts, and declaring that America was not a Christian country.

The match factory of Henning & Babcock, at Hudson City, N. J., was seized by Colonel Whiteley, Government detective, for using counterfeit stamps. [illegible] Colonel Whiteley has captured eighty thousand dollars' worth within the last three months.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association [illegible] delegates to the National Convention which meets in Cleveland, O., on the 24th, a resolution was passed instructing delegates not to identify themselves with any division that may exist among prominent workers of the cause in other parts of the country, or to participate in any [illegible] antagonistic to any woman's suffrage organization.

A young man named Thos. Stretch was killed in St. Louis on Sunday under painful circumstances. [illegible] his death to being struck with a brick thrown by a builder named James Stewart, who took that means of frightening away a number of boys who were annoying him. Another version is that the boys were in Stewart's stable, and that he threw a brick at the stable to frighten them away, and, when they jumped down from the hay loft, Stretch either broke his neck or died from concussion of the brain.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Cincinnati, preached on Sunday night to young men on the subject: "Sins of youth—a bitter inheritance for manhood." During one of his vivid illustrations he prefaced his remarks with the words—"Thou art the man," when a young man in the back part of the house sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "Yes, I am the man," and staggering two-thirds of the way up the aisle, [illegible] knelt down and exclaimed, "Christians, pray for me." There was a pause for a couple of minutes in the services; the congregation [illegible] and the discourse was then finished.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869.

John Kiser, Mary A. Kiser, Sally Kiser, Sally White, Martha Allen and Minnie Brown, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; [illegible] held in $100 for three months; workhouse.

J. Walsh, Ed. Call, Henry Raymond, Thomas Williams, Franky Frank, John Murphy, Thomas McNulty, Pat Gorgan, J. M. Dickson, Frank Korb, same charge; fined $3 each.

John Kennedy, same charge; fined $3 and bail in $100 for thirty days.

Nat. Williams, negro, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held to $300 for two months.

Morris Tuttle, common cheat; heard and discharged.

Captain Pierce, obtaining $25 and a coat under false pretenses from Crush and Fleckenstein, and [illegible]; sent to the grand jury—committed.

Chas. Smith, obtaining keg of white lead and paint-brush from N. K. Nock; discharged.

Harrison Myrrs, assault and battery on Chas. Crawford, with intent to kill; continued [illegible].

Rinaldo Craixton, driving a street car over and wounding Jacob Baker; heard and discharged.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. J. HOP. PRICE, SPECIAL JUDGE.

The November term of the Jefferson Circuit Court began yesterday morning. Judge Bruce being absent, Hon. J. Hop. Price was elected Special Judge. The grand jury was impaneled, with Wm. Kendrick as foreman, and the officers of the court were sworn: Clerk, Ben. A. Newhall; Sheriff, J. M. Martin. C. W. [illegible] and several others were sworn as deputy sheriffs.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Smith, permitting gaming [illegible] whisky, [illegible] jury, and verdict [illegible].

The mandate of the Court of Appeals reversing the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Able, [illegible] Taylor, was filed.

Commonwealth vs. Dan Brown, malicious [illegible], set for December 1st.

Commonwealth vs. W. J. Kinney, [illegible] set for December [illegible].

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Baker, set for December [illegible].

Commonwealth vs. W. J. Riley, recognizance forfeited, [illegible] and bench warrant.

[illegible] Jos. Smythe, same order.

The grand jury returned indictments against the following:

[illegible] larceny; dismissed.

[illegible] Jones, larceny; a true bill.

Wm. Baker, shooting without wounding; a true bill.

[illegible] larceny; a true bill.

[illegible] Jackson, do.

[illegible] a true bill.

[illegible] a true bill.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869.

The suit against A. [illegible] Sively's executors [illegible] and Amos Seebolt, John [illegible] Perry [illegible] appointed appraisers [illegible].

[illegible] discharged.

G. W. Black sworn in as Deputy Sheriff.

On motion of G. W. Smith, a rule is awarded against [illegible] Smith, administratrix of [illegible], deceased, to settle her accounts, returnable on the 22d inst.

Rule awarded against Anna Weyler, executrix of George M. Weyler, to return inventory, returnable on the 22d inst.

In the matter of [illegible] & Glock, for a private [illegible].

In the matter of the [illegible] against Henry L. Pope, administrator of [illegible] Wood, to show cause why [illegible] should not be removed, [illegible] by Hamilton Pope, attorney for Henry L. Pope, to quash the rule because it does not show the proper party ordering said rule, and motion by Attorney Allen to amend the rule so as to read "on motion of Burr Allen, attorney for William Wood," to which motion defendant objects; and the motion to amend was heard and sustained and the rule overruled, to all of which ruling defendant excepts [illegible] and an exhibit filed [illegible] heard, and the case assigned to to-morrow at 12 o'clock for argument.

J. J. Terry appointed surveyor of road in District No. [illegible].

Glenbering & Bro. granted tavern license on [illegible] river road.

Bridget O'Neil appointed administratrix of Patrick O'Hare.

Will of T. T. Shreve proved and probated, and [illegible] qualified as executor.

[illegible] qualified as guardian of Kate and Mary Weyler.

Sudden Death.

[illegible] named F. Dallaher fell dead at the boarding house of Wm. Balmer, No. 150 West Market street, about half past 9 o'clock on Sunday night. He had started out in the yard but, immediately [illegible] coming in contact with the cold night air, fell dead. He was a German, about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and was [illegible]. The following was the coroner's inquest:

"Inquest No. 17—Held Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the house of Wm. Balmer, No. 150 West Market street, upon the body of F. Dallaher. Verdict of the Jury: The deceased came to his death by apoplexy, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. A. SHARBURNE, C. J. C."

Patents Granted.

The following patents were granted to Southern inventors during the past week: [illegible] Durkee, Deerfield, [illegible]; George W. Hunter, Versailles, [illegible]; [illegible] Versailles, fence; [illegible] Londonborough, [illegible] plow-stocks; [illegible] Fayette, railway [illegible]; D. E. Holt, Wilkinson county, [illegible] and cotton seed planter; D. E. Holt, Wilkinson county, combined cultivator and seed planter.

THE FIRE SUNDAY.

Five Dumb Brutes Burned Dead in [illegible]—Heavy Loss of Other Property [illegible] Damage.

[illegible] three o'clock a fire broke out in the [illegible] part of the stable of [illegible] corner of First and Market streets. It was impossible to tell whether it originated in the stable, which fronts on Market street, or the workshop of the Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company, whose warerooms front on First street. The workshop of the company and the stable [illegible] the turning shop of Mr. Tardy and the machine shop of Campbell & Co. They were all in the same [illegible] and were all, consequently, more or less burned.

In the stable of Mr. Mehringer five horses were burned completely to death, while three others were so badly injured that they cannot possibly live. [illegible] These eight horses belonged to Callis and Kerr, and were being fed there for the time being. Four fine buggies were also burned, two of which belonged to Mr. Mehringer, and the other two to Dr. Doehoff and Mrs. Rudd, respectively. The damage to the stable, which is the property of Capt. Rudd, will amount to about $500.

The heaviest loss was that of the Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company, which will amount in the aggregate to over $4,000, which, however, is fully covered by insurance. It was in this building that the second fire took place. The fire company had succeeded in extinguishing the first conflagration and retired to their homes, but hardly an hour had passed till the dreadful alarm was again sounded from the same place and a fire still more ferocious was in progress. Several barrels of varnish and oil barrels inside of the finishing or front room and, for a while it seemed that the flames were too much for the efforts of the struggling firemen, to whom great credit is due for checking in [illegible] time what might have been a most disastrous conflagration.

The machine-shop of Campbell & Co. and the turning-shop of Mr. Tardy, the rear of both of which lie between the furniture factory and the stable, were damaged.

The following is a summary of all the losses:

S. W. Manufacturing Company	$4,000
Callis & Kerr (horses)	1,000
Captain Rudd	500
Mr. Mehringer	500
Campbell & Co.	500
Mr. Tardy	500
Dr. Doehoff	300
Mrs. Rudd	300
Total	$8,300

The S. W. Company is insured for $10,000, and Campbell & Co. for $500. Mr. Mehringer, Mr. Tardy, and Capt. Rudd were not insured at all. The others not ascertained.

Several narrow escapes were made by the firemen and other persons, in their attempts to relieve the suffering brutes which were tied fast in the burning stable. Officers [illegible] and Meeker, who first discovered the fire, cut a horse loose, which escaped with a slight singeing. The terror and agony of the poor brutes was heartrending. Mr. Dave O'Connell, of the Atwood No. 1, had his hair and eyebrows burned in rushing through the stable. The Fire Department worked manfully in subduing the flames.

BRASS FINGER-RINGS.

How They Fit the Fingers of the Law.

A dilapidated specimen of a man by the name of Morris Tuttle was presented before the City Court yesterday as a common cheat. It appeared that he had been vending bogus rings about the depots and around town among the negroes. He had divers ways of inveigling his victims into making purchases. Going along the street in front of some green-looking fellow, he would drop a ring merely to attract their attention, and, they coming up, would offer to sell it to them at a much less price than that which they put upon it. Then, they taking one of his brass rings for gold, would, in answer to his innocent inquiry, value it at five dollars or ten dollars, as the case might be. He would then make an offer of sale at half or less than half their valuation, and, having duped them into purchasing, would realize several dollars on a brass ring worth not more than ten or fifteen cents. Officers Tiller and [illegible] arrested him Sunday on the complaint of two young men whom he had swindled in this manner on upper Main street. Officer Tiller testified that there was a general complaint by the community against this man, and that he had often cautioned him against practicing his swindling game. Judge Craig, in giving his decision, said that the only thing in which the prisoner was culpable was the peddling of goods and [illegible]. He had a perfect right to praise his goods as high as he pleased. It was a general practice among all kinds of tradesmen. He had as much right to sell bogus jewelry for genuine jewelry as a man had a right to sell a velocipede for a horse. He ordered the man to be discharged. Tuttle took his big handkerchief full of brass rings, and left in the greatest glee.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

The New Rooms—The Coming Library—Election of Officers.

The Farmers' Club met on Saturday at the usual hour, but, no sufficient quorum being present for the election of officers, no regular business was entered upon.

The members present unanimously expressed their desire for a full meeting next Saturday, for the election of officers for the current year and forwarding the regular business and discussions of the club. The rooms are conveniently located, comfortable and accessible. They are open every day of the week as a place of call, where farmers may invite their friends and buyers of their produce to meet them, and comfortably enjoy themselves or do business. The rooms being now furnished, and free of charge, the club is in a position to devote its subscriptions to the founding of a library and donations of books from publishers and others will speedily accumulate whenever proper arrangements for preservation and reading can be made. This, with a few of the best agricultural periodicals constantly on the tables, should make the club-room a pleasant and profitable resort for business and for the improvement of many half hours now wasted unprofitably, and with no comfort, upon the streets, seeking friends and purchasers, and making business laborious.

This should prompt members of the club to increased effort, and induce all intelligent and progressive farmers to become members, and give their neighbors the advantage of their experience. The subscription is only two dollars a year, payable at the rooms or to any member of the club in a neighborhood.

Marshallonia Waked Up.

A gay Lothario of a negro by the name of Nathan Williams, has been in the habit of creating an immense disturbance on Marshall street for the last three or four Sundays. It seems that he has been paying his respects to the dashing daughter-in-law of a barber-shop in that locality, and has thereby incurred the ill-will and aroused the tonsorial indignation of the father of the modest young benedick whose wife he has been endeavoring to induce to run away with him. On the morning of day before yesterday Williams entered the aforesaid barber-shop and ordered his boots to be cleaned. No one would do it. He swore awhile, when one of the hands, Bob Stovall, a brother of the proprietor, blacked them for him. He then commenced to talk about the difficulty between himself and Henry Stovall, the proprietor, who thereupon ordered him out. Stovall finally knocked him out of the door, when he went home and returned with a large and heavy cane, which he flourished frantically up and down the street to the terror of all the colored denizens thereof, shouting that "Elio" (meaning his cane), "was a good Kilo, and would bite somebody yet afo sundown." An officer came along about that time and took Williams off to the station-house. Stovall stated that he (himself) was the "proper-rietor" of the barber-shop, and was never known to keep an "unorderly" house. He talked as fluently and rhetorically as if he had seen service in the colored pulpit, was full of negatives and said he "didn't never take no 'count of time." Williams was fined $25, and held in $300 to be of good behavior for three months. Nathan had six lawyers to defend him.

The Bread War.

An indignant Louisville baker writes about the bread complaints:

"People will complain now, complained at the time flour was $17 and $18 per barrel, but it is not bread alone—it is flour, meat, groceries, and every mentionable thing they complain of as being too high. These people are never satisfied. I give as many loaves of bread for the same amount of money as I did three years ago, only larger, that is, 3 for 25 cents, some of my neighbors even sold for 15 cents, and if you would go about the city and inquire into this you would find many bakers selling 18 and 20 loaves for $1, according to the grade of flour they use. I don't think it very creditable for the authorities of New Orleans to have inaugurated the Bread War. I sincerely hope that the authorities of Louisville will take no steps in the direction indicated. The rich as well as the poor people of Louisville have sense enough to protect themselves should they be imposed upon by bakers, or any other tradesmen. It don't look like New Orleans will be a free trading city any longer, for if bakers must go under this rule, the butcher, and all other trades in existence, to sustain the staff of life, must share the same fate as soon as the bakers are fairly under this rule."

Captain Pierce Again.

Capt. Pierce, a notorious shover of bogus checks, the same individual who has been practicing that kind of swindling in this city for a week or two past, was bagged by the police on Sunday, and presented before the City Court yesterday. There were several charges against him, to all of which he waived an examination, and was held to bail to answer before the Circuit Court. "Capt. Pierce" was once convicted here on the same charge, and sentenced to the penitentiary, but subsequently received a pardon. He is undoubtedly a sharp swindler, though he has the appearance of an intellectual and well-meaning gentleman. Upon his person were found a number of checks, all stamped and prepared for "shoving." Among them was one on the Central Savings Bank for $150, signed by "Wright & Bro.;" and another on the Branch Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, for $30, and signed by "W. J. Gill." The "Captain" could not procure bail, and resigned himself complacently to the gloomy cells of the jail till the court can take cognizance of his case, when he will probably be transferred to more comfortable quarters in the State prison.

The Kentucky Club.

The Kentucky Club held its third annual meeting on last Saturday night, and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, Major Wm. Johnston; Vice President, Jas. S. Pirtle, Esq.; Secretary, George Hance, Esq.; Governors, Henry Shroeder, Bud Zanone, E. P. Willis, Louis Shroeder, John Zanone and Jas. W. Johnston.

After the business of the meeting had been transacted, the members of the club retired to the dining hall, where a royal repast, which had been prepared under the supervision of Anderson Roberts, the elected, re-elected, and re-re-elected steward of the Kentucky Club, was in waiting. Chris. Haupt's band discoursed most delightful music throughout the evening. The report of the President for the last year showed a prosperous condition of the club, which is owing in a great degree to his indefatigable exertions in its behalf.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[illegible]

GUILLAUME'S [illegible] at Bowling Green next Monday.

PAREPA ROSA, with her grand English Opera company, will be here on the 24th.

THERE were a few [illegible] flakes of snow last night. [illegible]

PARTIES designing to attend the reunion of the "Army of the Tennessee," are already arriving.

GEN. [illegible] will not be present at the Army of the Tennessee reunion.

MR. DAVID [illegible], the well-known [illegible], is dead. He died in [illegible], [illegible] o'clock Sunday afternoon.

THAT melancholy time has come when man's [illegible] mysteriously disappears from his [illegible] in the front hall. Doors locked!

THE thanksgiving dinner to be given by the ladies at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, is talked of as a huge affair.

IMPORTANT to drunks. The Police Court has decided that it costs less to lodge at any of the principal hotels than at the station-house.

THE new two-dollar Treasury notes have made their appearance here. They have a portrait of Jefferson, but are not as nicely executed as some of the old issues.

GENERAL GRANT has sent a portrait in oil of General Rawlins and one also of Colonel Bowers, both members of his staff, to be hung in the rooms used by the Army of the Tennessee during its reunion here this week.

THE stockholders of the Louisville Commercial Company will meet in the custom-house to-day for the purpose of organizing and perfecting the arrangements for the publication of the Louisville Daily Commercial, the proposed Radical paper.

THE funeral of the late C. C. Spencer will take place from Calvary church this afternoon. He will be buried with the honors of the order of Masons and that of the Odd Fellows, to both of which he belonged. Notices of the meetings will be found elsewhere.

COL. BLANTON DUNCAN, of Louisville, and Robert P. Sanders, of Tennessee, have been appointed by Mr. Fillmore Commissioners to have charge of the details of preparations for the shipment of specimens of American industry to the Russian Exposition in 1870.

A LITTLE daughter of Casper Johnson, who lives in suburban Limerick, fell backward over a bucket on Saturday afternoon and broke her thigh. Upon being examined, it was found that the limb had been fractured in exactly the same place about seven years previous.

HENRY DEPPEN, Deputy United States Marshal, arrested George Conrad yesterday for assaulting a negro named Henry Williams. Upon being brought before Commissioner Ballard, Conrad, who was a white man, was discharged. He had banged the negro on the head with a dray standard.

GOODYEAR, the India rubber man, having brought suits in the United States Circuit Court against certain dentists in this city for infringing upon his patent, interlocutory injunctions were granted in the several cases by Judge Ballard yesterday. This will stop the manufacture of India rubber gums until the further orders of the court.

WE are requested to say for the information of those persons who have offered to loan pictures, etc., for the use of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, that if they will send the articles this morning to Captain Fishback, at Fitch & Lindsay's, Fourth street, or leave word as to where he can send for them, they will greatly facilitate the preparation for the meeting.

IN the Common Pleas Court yesterday Judge Stites overruled the motion which had been made for a new trial in the case of J. L. Hall, of Frankfort, vs. Hyatt, McCready & Co., of this city, in which judgment had been rendered in the sum of $2,500 for the plaintiff. The defendants took exceptions to the ruling, and were given two weeks' time to file a bill of exceptions.

RINALDO CRAIXTON, the driver of the street car which ran over the little boy on Market street last Saturday afternoon, was brought before the City Court for trial yesterday. After hearing the case, the court ordered the discharge of the prisoner, as it was shown that there was no malicious intent on his part and that the affair was caused by the carelessness of the boy injured.

AN extraordinary case of suicide occurred on the steamer Champion, near Rockport, Indiana, yesterday. A. Englehardt, a Cincinnatian, dropped himself through an opening in the water closet into the river, and drowned himself. He was a cripple, having recently broken a leg in St. Louis. His crutch was found lying in the place from whence he had taken his exit to the other world.

JAMES W. CAMPBELL, of Covington, an important witness in the case of the United States against Glore and others, was confined in jail yesterday by the United States Marshal, his securities having surrendered him. A new recognizance was required of him in the sum of $3,000, which he failed to give. He will remain in jail until he gives the bond or until the December term of the court at Covington.

LAST night some one entered the store of W. B. Owsley, a family grocery at Sonora, and robbed it of groceries to the amount of seventy-five dollars. They gained admittance by boring with a large auger around the lock, by which means they removed it. This is the second robbery committed there within the last month. The burglar built a fire in the stove and cooked oysters at his leisure. He took a cheese box to carry away his plunder.

THE BOARD OF TRADE MEETING, called for this evening at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the National Board of Trade, is one of the most important that has occurred since the organization of the institution. A full attendance of the members is therefore of vital importance. Questions will be presented for action, and the decision of the meeting cannot fail to have an effect upon the commercial interests of the city, which will be felt throughout the country.

THE arrangements for the amateur theatrical exhibition, to be given under the auspices of the Kentucky club for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, have been perfected and the prospects are that it will be a complete success. "Still Water Runs Deep" and the "Morning Call," two charming pieces, have been selected, and from a knowledge of the talent which will participate in the performance we feel satisfied that the rendition will be an excellent one.

ONE of last Saturday night's drunks got himself unnecessarily into trouble. His name is Thos. Williams. Having imbibed to an almost unlimited extent he went to the First-street station-house (of all places the worst for him just then) and asked to see his brother Jack. There was only one prisoner whose name was Jack, but this one repudiated him wholly and solely. He then became boisterous, wanted to hug and kiss Jack "his long lost brother." He was thereupon incarcerated. Upon stating his case to the court he was fined $3.

A LITTLE son of H. M. Ostrander, an Ohio river pilot, was run over by a milk-wagon yesterday on Ninth street, between Grayson and Walnut. The wheels passing directly over him, broke his collar bone in two places, and otherwise injured the unfortunate little fellow. His face was very much bruised and cut. It is said that the inhuman driver never once stopped, but drove heedlessly on as though nothing had happened. The boy is only about seven years old. His injuries, though not fatal, are very serious. Information of the occurence was lodged at police headquarters, and the driver of the wagon will be duly taken care of.

THE New York Times says of the Suit of the Campbell heirs, which has never been instituted: "A lawsuit on a grand scale is said to be exciting the expectations of all the attorneys in Louisville. Indeed, it might well provide comfortable 'pickings,' for every member of the profession in Kentucky. The story is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. Major John Campbell was the possessor of 300 acres of land, on which now stands the most valuable part of Louisville. The heirs of John Campbell have put in a claim for this land, the estimated value of which is not less than $30,000,000. Everybody will admit that this is a prize well worth contending for. It is a pity that Henry Clay is not alive to conduct a case which would have been huge enough to satisfy even his ambition. If it is to last until the heirs of John Campbell get their thirty millions, the suit is likely to be the wonder and admiration of generations yet unborn."

THE Maysville Eagle says of the late T. T. Shreve: "At an early age, he commenced his prosperous business career, in connection with his brother, L. L. Shreve, in Greenup county, as a manufacturer of iron. Desiring to engage in more extensive operations than there was scope offered for in Greenup, the brothers came to Maysville and tried to buy a lot upon which to erect rolling mills and founderies; but so soon as the property holders ascertained their wishes, with short-sighted policy they immediately raised the price of their lots to such a figure that the Shreves were discouraged, and carried their capital, enterprise and business tact to Louisville. Maysville and these very property holders lost greatly by this narrowness, and Louisville gained two active and energetic citizens who have since been clearly identified with her prosperity and with every prominent public enterprise in that section of the State. L. L. Shreve died, much lamented, some years ago. T. T. Shreve had accumulated large wealth by shrewdness and talent. He was three times married, and leaves offspring by each of his wives."

A FEARFUL DEATH.

An Old Man Consumed in his Own Bed.

Michael Connell, and old man sixty-nine years of age was burnt to death on Sunday night, near Clarksville, Indiana. He and his family resided in a small cabin near Beach's cement-mill, and the old gentleman had for several days been confined to his bed. His wife, just before leaving the house to visit a neighbor, left a long stick of wood protruding from the stove, and this, falling from the open door of the stove, set fire to the house. The fire was at length discovered by the neighbors, who heard the old man's cries for assistance, and ran to his rescue. They burst open the door, only to find that the inside of the house was all in flames, which leaped out through the doorway upon them as they attempted to enter. It was not until the building was almost entirely destroyed that the fire was subdued, and not until the unfortunate old man had died a horrible death. His body was found in the ruins, so frightfully disfigured as to be unrecognizable. He was lying with his face downward when found, and one foot and one hand had been burnt entirely off. Dr. G. W. Stevenson, Coroner of Clark county, held an inquest yesterday upon the charred remains, and the jury's verdict was in accordance with the facts above stated.

Personal.

Gen. Jno. S. Williams, who has been visiting the river counties below in the interests of the "Life Association of America," of which he is State Agent, was in the city yesterday, and stopping at the Galt House. We are glad to know that he will soon make his headquarters here.

Dr. B. J. Raphael, an old citizen, but for many years a resident of New York city, and an eminent surgeon there, is on a visit to his many friends here. He is looking hale and hearty, and not a day older than when he left here some fifteen years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

The house was crowded, jammed, packed full last night to see the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe. The expectations of the public were not disappointed [illegible]. It was the very best troupe of the kind that has ever been here. [illegible] Miss Pauline Markham, who appeared as "Zuleima," is a tall, elegant blonde with a superb form, lovely face, and an exceedingly sunny face, which is as pretty as it is stylish. Her costumes were rich and beautiful and served to heighten her great personal beauty. Apart from her great personal attractions, she has a very sweet voice and sings with skill and taste. Next comes Miss Edith Blande, who is an immensely pretty blonde and looked as fresh as the sunny side of a ripe peach, and is, not to put too fine a point upon it, a regular little beauty. She has one of the merriest, cunningest faces that has ever been seen on these boards. A more stunning "bellin" was never seen. Miss Eliza Weathersby is also a very handsome and attractive actress. She played the part of "Mrs. Southdown," in the rattling farce, "To Oblige Benson," which commenced the evening's entertainment, with a life and naturalness which at once placed her favorably in the good graces of the audience. Miss Ellen Lewis, Miss Lucy and Miss Clarendon, very pleasing young actresses, complete the list of the leading female members of the troupe. Mr. Harry Beckett, a capital actor, made a hit as "Mr. Trotter Southdown" in the first piece, and repeated it in "Sinbad." Mr. Beckett is an exceedingly clever actor. His broad farce is very good, and his burlesque singing, dancing and acting as funny as he dare make it with safety to the sides of his audience. Mr. W. B. Cahill is another meritorious actor, and was fully as droll and mirth-provoking as any one could wish to be. His repeated and telling quotations from "Harper" were always apropos and laughable. His make-up as an erudite pundit and L. L. D., from Dublin, was admirable. "Sinbad" was well put upon the stage, the music introduced in it was popular, pleasing and well sung. The different songs sung by the leading characters were all well selected. In short, the "Blondes" won all hearts last night. The audience were kept in continuous roars of laughter from the beginning to the end of the performance. There was nothing said or done that would shock any one's sense of propriety, and the costumes of all the troupe were as rich and gorgeous as they were in good taste. The success of the troupe is an established fact, and it is a pleasant task to chronicle the ovation that greeted them last night. It is agreeable to note the fact that there is really something worth seeing at the Opera House for the coming week. The repertory of this troupe contains a number of the funniest of burlesques, which abound in all sorts of laughable situations, dances, songs and puns. The beauties of this troupe will doubtless be the rage and the toast for the coming week, if the gratified looks of the audience and their bursts of uproarious applause are to be taken as indicative of their impressions about the troupe.

To-night Sinbad the Sailor will be repeated.

The Y. M. C. A. Festival.

None who have attended the festivals of the Young Men's Christian Association for two years past will fail to remember the excellent manner in which they were conducted, controlled, as they have been, by many of the best ladies of our city, representing nearly every Protestant Church in the city, with no lotteries or other forms of gambling, no begging or over-entreaties to purchase, but everything carried on in a most commendable manner, luxuries to tempt the palate of an epicure and substantials to satisfy the plainest, together with a great variety of fancy goods, all sold at reasonable rates. The object, we are assured, is for the relief of the embarrassed state of the finances of the association, to aid in sustaining the only free reading-room and library in the city, where all, citizens and strangers, clerks and students, apprentices, &c., are welcome to spend their leisure hours. We know that great good has been done in this way, and much more may be accomplished. To a great extent the expenses have been borne by a few; but it is a public institution, and should be liberally supported by all who feel an interest in the welfare of our young men.

The Skating Rink.

The skating rink will be open again to-night. Merely the announcement is sufficient to secure a large attendance, for the blithe and graceful skaters only need to know to go. The city will be filled with visitors this week, and doubtless none of the old veterans will leave the town without seeing the rink.

TWO WILLS.

A Church, a Housekeeper and Others Interested.

In the Court of Common Pleas was begun yesterday morning the trial of the Nagel will case. This case has heretofore been before Judge Hoke of the County Court, and is now before Judge Stites upon appeal. The leading facts in the case are the following:

In the year 1866 a German, by the name of William Nagel, made a will bequeathing his property in this city to his wife, as long as she should live, with remainder over to his daughter-in-law, in trust for her children. He did not, however, die as soon as he supposed he would, but outlived the condition of things under which this will was made. His wife, to whom he gave the life estate, died soon after the will was made, and when the old man himself came to his end he found himself surrounded by persons who were strangers to him when the will in question was made. Circumstances had changed, and he resolved, it would seem, to change his will accordingly.

In 1869, the day before he died, he made a second will, giving all his property to a woman by the name of Wilhelmina Voudrie, who was living with him in the capacity of housekeeper and superintendent in general of his business. He was not married to this last named devisee, although, it is said, he was under promise of marriage to her and got her into his house under cover of that promise of marriage.

Then, again, on the day of his death, he made another will, or part of a will, by which he gave to the church of which he was a member a small bequest. And thus, having made the two wills last named, or one will and a codicil thereto, he closed his earthly career.

As might have been expected, the devisees under the will of 1866 are fighting the two wills of 1869, while the devisees under the last made wills are opposing the first named. In the matter as it went through the County Court the brothers and sisters of the deceased showed fight against all the wills, so as to make the contest there triangular. But the collateral heirs do not appear in the case, as appealed, and the contest is squarely between the claimants under the will of 1866 against the devisees under the will of 1869.

The counsel on both sides have agreed to dispense with a jury, and all questions of fact as well as law will be decided by Judge Stites. As the case progressed yesterday not half the testimony was taken, so that this and another day or two will be consumed in the trial. The claimants under the wills of 1869 are represented by Messrs. Bramlette & Durrett, E. S. Worthington and F. G. Dannecker. The devisees under the will of 1866 are represented by Messrs. Atchison & Joseph, and B. J. Elliott. There is consequently no want of lawyers in the case; and yet one or the other side must go under in the contest. Both sides can't win, no matter how many lawyers appear.

The property involved is considerable for persons in humble life, and the decision of Judge Stites will be anxiously awaited by both sides. The counsel of each side take down what the witnesses say, and in addition thereto a disinterested party, employed at the expense of both parties, takes down all the testimony.

An Accident Over the River.

A man named Martin Harbreck, of this city, met with a very serious accident near Scottsville, in Clarke county, Indiana, Sunday afternoon. The horse attached to a buggy in which he was riding took fright and, running away, dashed the buggy to pieces, throwing Harbreck out and bruising him in a terrible manner. His nose was split open and his face and head otherwise severely mutilated. The buggy belonged to Mr. Mehringer, whose stable in this city was burned on Sunday morning. The loss to the buggy will be about three hundred dollars. The horse is uninjured.

THE WILL OF T. T. SHREVE.

A General Summary of his Bequests.

The last will and testament of T. T. Shreve was admitted to probate before Judge Hoke in the County Court yesterday. It is in substance as follows:

He leaves $4,000 to the children of his deceased sister, Catharine Bruce. To his nephew, Dr. William Hewett, $2,000. To the female children of the late G. W. and Charlotte Rogers, of Bath county, Kentucky, $4,000. To Susan R. Asbury, $4,000, in trust for the benefit and use of her female children by F. R. Bean, deceased, late of Missouri. To the present children of A. C. Badger, of Chicago, $5,000, to be divided by their mother. To the present children of D. P. Faulds, $5,000, to be divided by their mother. The previous bequests, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, to be paid within six months after his death. To his wife, Belle Sheridan Shreve, the residence on the northeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, with the furniture, plate, paintings, horses and carriages. After the above special bequests he directs that the residue of his entire estate, real, personal, and mixed, be divided into five equal parts, in fair and equal proportions, two-fifths to go to his two children, Charles U. Shreve and Mary E. Goodloe, one fifth to each; the remaining three-fifths to his wife and her three children, Mattie Belle, Thos. William, and Addelle Lawrence Shreve, one fourth to each.

After the special bequests are paid, J. W. Henning, A. C. Badger and A. Harris are to value and divide into five equal parts the residue of his estate in Kentucky and elsewhere. One-half of each share (to be income-paying real estate) to be conveyed to a trustee for the use of each child during his or her life, then to his or her heirs, without right to incumber or anticipate income. The other half of each share to be conveyed to each child in fee. If the commissioners above named decline to act, he desires the Chancellor of the Chancery Court to appoint others. He also desires the Chancellor to appoint trustees for his children. The one-fourth of the three-fifths devised to his wife is in fee, subject to her pleasure. He appoints his wife guardian for his three infant children, without security. The accumulating income of each infant child to be invested in good interest-bearing securities till they come of age. Should his wife be dissatisfied with the provision for her and her children, under any persuasion, and renounce them, so as to lessen the present income of his two adult children, then to devise two-thirds of his entire estate, instead of two-fifths, the other third to go to his infant children in equal amounts.

He appoints David P. Faulds executor of his estate without security, his compensation therefor to be two thousand dollars. Signed on the first day of March, 1867, in the presence of A. Harris and Francis Hogan.

No inventory of the estate has been filed.

☞ The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will meet in Indianapolis on Tuesday, November 16th.

CITY FEATURES.

Cheap Boots.

The cheapest place in the city to get a good substantial pair of boots is at M. Greenberg's, No. [illegible] Market street, north side, [illegible] below Fourth street. Army boots, all sizes, [illegible] per pair, and all other boots and shoes at proportionally low prices.

Coal Fleet For Sale.

The coal-fleet which was advertised for sale on Friday evening at 3 o'clock, did not take place on that evening. The sale will take place this evening at 3 o'clock at the foot of Second street, on the wharf. This is a very valuable fleet, located at the most eligible point in the city. The terms of sale will be made known at the time of the sale by the auctioneers, Hays & McNitt.

Extraordinary Books.

The great crowd could wait no longer. The people must have books at panic prices. The doors of the bookstore, No. 143, were forced open with greenbacks, and now the great sale goes on by order of the assignee. No stoppage till all are sold.

☞ Scarlet and white beaver underwear made to order at Green & Green's.

☞ A lot of furniture, stove and store fixtures, will be sold at auction this morning at 10 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co. at No. 60 Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

Vashti,

Or Until Death Do Us Part, by Augusta J. Evans, just received. Price $2, at W. Scott Glore's.

☞ The Burlingame collar at Green & Green's.

New Stock of Winter Goods.

Messrs. Porch, Cooke & Bryant, the well-known wholesale dry goods dealers, are just in receipt of their second stock of winter goods, and now have superior facilities for supplying all orders from their country customers.

No Stoppage!

The rush still goes on. The greenbacks come pouring in, and the books and stationery go out with a mighty rush. The assignee has ordered everything sold, and the extraordinary low-prices will carry off the entire stock at 143 Main street in ninety days.

☞ Lined gloves and gauntlets at Green & Green's.

Instruction in German.

Prof. Jos. Cohen, Principal German Teacher at the Seventh-ward school, will spend a few hours each day to teach private scholars.

His terms are: One scholar 75c, and every additional scholar 50c more per lesson. To young ladies or gentlemen he would recommend for classes of four or more his terms per quarter, payable in advance: 2 lessons a week (26 lessons), each scholar, $10; 3 lessons a week (39 lessons), each scholar, $14; 4 lessons a week (52 lessons), each scholar, $16; 5 lessons a week (65 lessons), each scholar, $18. His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kleeberg's, 352 Fifth street, between Broadway and York.

☞ The "standard" shirt at three dollars at Green & Green's.

The Sight of the City!

To see the ladies selecting their winter-evenings' reading at E. B. Tippett & Co.'s old stand. Nothing like it this season.

☞ Fine linen handkerchiefs at Green & Green's.

Notice.

I have in my possession two fine gold watches and an elegant lady's pin set with pearl, which may be lost or stolen property. Any person having lost such articles will give a full description, and address JOSEPH, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Hardware and cutlery at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsay's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one season. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

☞ Wood carvers' tools at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

☞ Go to Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

MR. SPENCER'S DEATH.

A Law Case One of the Causes that Led to It.

There can be no doubt that the sudden demise of Mr. C. C. Spencer, who fell dead at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets on Saturday evening, was brought on by excitement induced by his part in some proceedings at law in the Court of Justice Matlack on the afternoon of that day. It appears that a distress warrant had been issued against the Security Insurance Company, the rent for their rooms over Deppen's not having been paid by the Secretary, Mr. Walcott. The assets of the Company were all in the hands of Mr. Walcott, between whom and the officers and Board of Directors, some difference existed, and Walcott had been asked to resign. Instead of resigning, the Secretary is said to have gone to the Clerk of the United States Court and attempted to force the company into bankruptcy. After the distress warrant had been made out, Constable E. W. Rutledge, not knowing of any difference between Walcott and the directors, appointed Walcott special bailiff to take charge of the property covered by the warrant, but, upon learning the true state of the case, withdrew the appointment and made Mr. Spencer the special bailiff. When Mr. Walcott was called upon to give the keys to Mr. Spencer, he surrendered all but the safe keys, which he flatly refused to give up. Fry Lawrence, president of the company, then demanded a rule against Walcott, to compel him to show why the safe keys were not given up. The rule was issued by Justice Matlack, but, the afternoon being nearly gone, the case was laid over until Tuesday.

MATRIMONY EXTRAORDINARY.

Old Folks Jumping the Broomstick in Woodford.

The COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent at Salvisa—W. H. K.—writes of the "oldest" wedding that ever occurred in that community. It was that of Mr. Cornelius Chapman, of Woodford county, to Miss Mary Ellen Carr, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Carr. Mr. Chapman is eighty-nine years of age, and is said to be the oldest man in Woodford county. Miss Carr had reached the ripe maturity of forty-six. The wedding took place on the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father. Some of the bridegroom's children are already past sixty years of age. His youngest daughter is thirty-eight, and his youngest daughter-in-law is forty-six.

Our correspondent further writes of two more noticeable matrimonial events. In Woodford county, near Oregon, recently, Mr. Samuel James, aged sixty-nine, was married to Miss Sarah J. Preston, aged thirty-eight, daughter of Enoch and Eliza Preston. At the time and in the same place, Mr. Ball Freeman, aged sixty-nine, to Miss Celia Beatly, of Oregon, aged forty-eight. It is said that both of the latter old veterans were widowers, their first wives having but recently starved to death.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 16.

The Common Council met in regular session last evening; present Mayor Hart and all the members.

A resolution fixing the hour of meeting at 6½ P. M., instead of 7 P. M., was adopted.

The City Clerk was ordered to make out an estimate for W. P. Swift on the alley between Upper Eighth and Ninth and Elm and Oak streets.

Mr. Pearce presented a petition from the New Albany and Chicago railroad, asking the right of way through the city to the Jeffersonville railroad.

Mr. Winstandley moved to refer it to a select committee of five.

The resolution being adopted Messrs. Winstandley, Perrie, Hubbert, Renshaw, and Stoy were appointed as the committee.

An ordinance providing for the improvement of the alley between Eighth and Ninth and Oak and Elm was adopted.

Numerous bills were allowed.

Various reports of city officers were referred to the appropriate committees without being read.

Mr. Davis said the City Clerk and City Attorney had prepared a tabular statement showing the names of the city officers, the valuation of property, the rate of taxation, the population of the city, and the municipal vote since the incorporation of the city, and moved that the city printer be authorized to incorporate the same in the book of the charter and ordinances of the city, now being printed.

A resolution ordering the Mayor to advertise for bids for the building of a cistern on Sycamore, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was adopted.

The committee on the charges against the police reported that they had fully discharged their duty, and submitted the evidence on the subject as taken by them.

Mr. Stoy said he had a minority report.

Mr. Mathews said that it was impossible for the committee to agree, and that Mr. St. John and himself had agreed simply to submit the evidence.

Mr. Stoy's report was read. It said that a grave offense had been committed by some one connected with the police force, but they could not fix it upon him; that policeman Lansford had been derelict in his duty and careless; that the charge against officer Biots for shooting at a man while on duty was proven by his own evidence; that the evidence shows that policeman Koch did sleep while on duty.

During the reading Mr. Townsend objected to the further reading of Mr. Stoy's report. He contended that the report of the majority should be read first.

Mr. Winstandley contended that the reading of the evidence submitted by the majority was dispensed with by consent.

Mr. St. John moved to suspend the reading of the minority report until the reading of the majority report.

Mr. Davis thought it best to defer the subject for a special meeting.

Mr. St. John moved to lay both on the table. Ayes, 5; Nays, 7.

Mr. St. John moved that that the evidence be read, which was adopted.

Three quarters of an hour were occupied in the reading. As to the charges against Biots, it was clear that he did the shooting at the negro under orders from Marshal Akers, when the negro was running from them. As to the charge against Mr. Koch of sleeping on duty, he had been kept from sleep by sickness in his family. The evidence about the pistol was very [illegible]

Both reports were laid on the table.

Ten dollars were appropriated to lay down a crossing at lower Ninth and Main.

Mr. Winstandley offered a resolution fixing the adjournment of the Council until next Monday night, to consider the position of the New Albany and Chicago railroad for right of way to the "Jeff. road." Adopted.

Adjourned.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 16.

Council to-night.

Both of the postoffice clerks want a wife.

The venerable Dr. Curran has been sick for some time past.

During last week nine prisoners were received in the southern prison and two were discharged.

J. W. Frank yesterday paid to Silas Lewman $413 for ten hogs. They weighed in the aggregate 4,130 pounds.

We are requested to call attention to the prison graveyard. The fences are in a very bad condition, and yesterday some stock were within the enclosure.

No Police Court yesterday. The Sunday liquor law is now so thoroughly enforced that there is seldom any necessity for court on Monday morning.

Mr. Armfield's family, on Rose Hill, who were afflicted with the small-pox last week, have all recovered. Two of the children had the small-pox and two the varioloid.

G. W. Rose, Grand Guardian; Prof. J. Johnson, Grand Warden; and Orlando Hobbs, representatives from Tabor Lodge, left for Indianapolis on last evening's train to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The iron of the bridge over the four hundred feet span will all be swung by Wednesday. The bridge will be so far finished by the 1st of December as to permit construction trains to pass over to Louisville, and by the 15th of December freight and passenger trains will be passing regularly.

Thursday of this week is the day set apart for Thanksgiving throughout the State. The Presbyterian and Wall-street Methodist churches have agreed to unite in celebrating the day. Rev. John G. Chafel, pastor of the latter church, will therefore preach in the Presbyterian church on Thursday morning, where both congregations will unite in worship.

A PARIS letter says that although Eugene Sue was denied burial in consecrated ground by the Catholic clergy, his grave is cared for by a wealthy hotel-keeper of Geneva, who owns land in Savoy. This enthusiastic admirer of the great French novelist pays a gardener three hundred francs a year to keep the grave in order, and on the 3d of August, the anniversary of Sue's death, he causes the grave to be beautifully decked with flowers and garlands.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	5 P. M.
Memphis	LEONORA NO. 2	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	3 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 14.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. Gen. Buell, Cin.
Camelia, Pittsburg.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 14.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Camelia, St. Louis.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 15.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. Rose Hite, Henderson.
Mountain Belle, Evansv. Delta, Cin.
Champion, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 15.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Rose Hite, Henderson. Mountain Belle, Cin.
Delta, Bayou Boeuf. Le Claire No. 2, Tenn. R.
Champion, Cin.

THE RIVER is stationary at this point with three feet three inches water in the canal. The prospects at Pittsburg are favorable for a rise. There is no improvement to report in the lower Ohio. French Island is the worst place. Thirteen boats were there yesterday. The weather was clear and cold in the morning and cloudy in the afternoon with indications of rain. Business, owing to the low stage of the river and the scarcity of tonnage, is very dull.

The Morning Star is the mail packet for Henderson at 4 P. M. to-day.

M. W. Satterwhite, Esq., the well-known Steamboat Agent, left for Cincinnati last night by rail.

Capt. J. B. Archer arrived from New York Sunday, and will leave for Cannelton on the Morning Star this afternoon.

Harry Walker telegraphs us that the Mary Houston will leave Memphis Wednesday for New Orleans, upon the arrival of the noon trains.

The Edinburgh will leave for New Orleans direct on Wednesday. Capt. Yerkes telegraphs that he will reserve room for Louisville freight.

The LeClaire No. 2 left for Tennessee river last evening with a very fair trip. Captain Milt Akin has so far recovered as to be able to take command.

The Falls City was momentarily expected last night. She has a large lot of hoes for this port, and is announced to return to Bowling Green at 5 P. M.

The city of Petersburg, Va., has voted $250,000 in bonds to deepen the channel of the Appomattox river, from seven to fourteen feet, from City Point to the wharves of Petersburg, a distance of nine miles.

The Government contract for carrying the Upper Mississippi River Mail Express expired last Monday, the 15th inst. From that time towns remote from railroads will receive their mail matter by slow and easy stages weekly, or oftener.

Col. Macomb has ordered the U. S. snag-boat DeRussy to Devil's Island, to remove, if possible, the obstruction in the Mississippi river which recently damaged the Cornelia, Louisville and Marble City. The DeRussy left Mound City for that point on Saturday evening.

Chas. H. Merry proposes that if the merchants of St. Louis will raise $300,000 he will build a first-class screw steamer to run between St. Louis and New York. He will add $50,000 more, guaranteeing that a steamer of two thousand five hundred tons, drawing ten feet water, will make the trip to New York in ten days.

On Friday, between one and two o'clock A. M., while the Camelia was in the act of landing at Maysville, the Annie Laurie, also bound down, collided with the Camelia, cutting through her guard. Her hull was not injured, and thirty or forty dollars will repair the damage. Captain W. H. Dorsey was at the wheel of the Camelia, and Phil. Dodridge at the wheel of the Annie Laurie. The matter will undergo an examination before the Local Inspectors.

There is an enterprising genius on White river, near Petersburg, Pike county, named Sours, who has a steamboat nearly completed. The length of the craft is 105 feet by 20 feet beam. He designs to run the boat on White river. Mr. Sours has been at work nearly two years on the boat, and has done all the work himself. Even to the engine, he made nearly every part on a blacksmith's forge. Mr. Sours certainly deserves to succeed, and we hope he may.

A correspondent writes from New Orleans: "There appears every prospect of the freighting business being overdone in the South this year, there being a plethora of boats and still rushing here in shoals from the Ohio, Kanawha, Tennessee, and every other river. Freights are very low, with a good deal of competition that promises to bring them still lower before the season is over. Almost all the St. Louis boats here are losing money, and with themselves safely tied to their own wharf. Red River rates are two-thirds less than from St. Louis and freights in all directions very scarce. Some of the weaker brethren will have to go to the wall."

From the officers of the Champion we learn that a passenger, named A. Englehardt, committed suicide by drowning, near Rockport, while that boat was on her way to this port. Englehardt resided in Cincinnati, but his friends in this city. He had been working in St. Louis but accidentally broke his leg and had not entirely recovered. He had been despondent for some days, and had given his address to one of the passengers, remarking that he might have use for it. The first intimation that the officers of the boat had that he had committed suicide was the finding of his crutch and cane in the water-closet.

The Delta, a singular looking little craft to be used in towing barges in Bayou Boeuf, La., built at Concord, Ky., passed down yesterday. She is 85 feet long, 18½ feet beam, and 3½ feet hold; has one boiler 22 feet long and 38 inches in diameter, two engines 6 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. She draws 17 inches light and will carry about 250 bales of cotton. She is a stern-wheeler, but as she was built to run in the brush her wheel has been fenced in. A temporary pilot house was perched on the roof, but will be taken down when she reaches her destination and the pilot will stand square on the roof and take the weather as it comes. Her cargo consisted of 175 bbls. of Cincinnati whisky for New Orleans, which will be reshipped at the mouth of Red river. Capt. Wm. Crawford is owner, commander, pilot, clerk, and mate.

A new and apparently practicable plan for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, so that large vessels can enter freely, has been suggested by Mr. Morrison, a French civil engineer. The proposition is to make a canal, six miles long, on the east side of the river, five miles from the mouth, into Bay Ronde, where there is continuous deep water, from twenty-five to thirty feet, which is enough for the largest ship. The canal will be so wide that ships can pass each other in several places, and a railroad will be laid along the bank on which locomotives can pull at the ships by chains or ropes, and carry them forward at twelve miles an hour, so from end to end of the canal in half an hour. The difference of the fresh and salt water levels is only two or three feet, and but a single lock will be required, located at the river bank. On each side there will be a work to prevent injury to the canal, but nothing more.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 15.—The weather was cloudy and very cold this morning, but moderated during the day, and is now raining. River has fallen 3½ inches. Port list—Fink Varble, from Louisville to Cairo at 1 P. M. (Sunday); Alpha, from Owensboro to Cairo, at midnight; Fayette, to Henderson and return; Sam Orr, from Eastport; West Wind, to Cairo; Palestine, from Owensboro and return to Nashville at 3 P. M. The Palestine left the Grand Era, Belle Vernon, Wabash, Robert Moore and Falls City aground at French Island. Capts. Collier, [illegible] and Hicks King came up from the wreck of the Cora S. to-day by the Sam Orr, having failed to raise her. They will try it again when they get a proper boat to pump her out.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Arrived—Lou Anna from Cumberland river; Kellogg and barges, and Bis[illegible]

[illegible]

OWENSBORO, Nov. 15.—[illegible]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.—[illegible] with 16 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and cloudy.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—[illegible] New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Arrived—Continental, Lorena, Virginia, Atlantic.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

[illegible]

The Evansville Journal of yesterday says:

The Ella Hughes had several hundred barrels of flour for this port, and left for Louisville light. [illegible]

The New Orleans Picayune of Saturday says:

[illegible]

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington
SHORT LINE RAILROAD.
No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.
FARE $3.50 TO DEPOTS, HOTELS OR RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.
No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.
Many Hours Quicker than Competing Routes.

Leave.		Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cincinnati and East'n Express	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturday.)	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lexington Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lexington Express	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lagrange Accommodation	[illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 14, 1869. [illegible] Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:50 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

7:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	3:20 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:[illegible] P. M.
2:00 P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.)	6:50 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.
Steamboat and Railroad Tickets
To ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES,
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Particulars will be found elsewhere of a terrible collision on the Pacific railroad.

Asa Hill, Esq., agent of the Memphis and Louisville railroad at Memphis, left for home last evening.

Col. E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Nashville from Washington.

The sale of the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad to Harrison Taylor and others to satisfy their claims against the company has been ratified and confirmed by the Mason County Circuit Court.

A suit for damages has been filed at St. Louis by Catharine Vaughan against the Pacific Railroad company for $5,000 for running over and killing her husband, Patrick Vaughan, on the 6th day of October.

Mr. W. H. Hart has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, and placed in charge of the northern division, in place of Mr. R. A. Bacon, resigned.

D. H. Feyer, General Southern Agent of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, at New Orleans, and A. D. Sheldon and W. Maynard, of the New Orleans and Jackson and Great Northern railroad, are in the city.

The freight business of the New York Central road is now probably larger than ever before known. The freight houses at all points are crowded, and it is with difficulty that cars can be obtained to transport the freight which is waiting shipment.

The St. Andrews (N. B.) Standard says that Mr. M. H. McLeod is to be the manager of the European and North American Railway, and that Mr. Carvell is to manage the Western Extension for the present, but will soon be appointed Superintendent of all the railways in the Lower Provinces.

Track laying on the Mobile and New Orleans railroad was commenced at Mobile on the 1st inst. This road is being built by Northern capitalists. The grading is well advanced, the iron has nearly all arrived, and an early completion of the road [illegible]. The distance is 138 miles.

A letter from Cartersville to the Rome (Ga.) Daily, dated November 5th, says: "The contract for the building of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad was let out yesterday by the President, Major Cooper, to a Northern company. It is said the work of construction will commence at once. Rome will have to look out for her laurels, we are climbing up after her. At the surrender, the number of inhabitants in this place was about 700; now it is 2,000.

The management of the Boston and Providence railroad has adopted a new arrangement concerning the starting of trains from the depot. The gates on the platform will be closed and locked at the last stroke of the bell, and will not be again opened to permit a passenger to get on the train in motion upon any consideration whatever. The notification to that effect says that the safety of passengers renders a strict adherence to this rule indispensable.

Both branches of the Baltimore City Council have passed an ordinance authorizing and directing the City Register to pay the coupons on the Western Maryland railroad company's bonds guaranteed by the city to the amount $720,000, due on the first of July past, and the interest that may hereafter accrue and be unpaid by the company. The money has been already paid for the July interest, the passage of the ordinance referred to only being necessary to legalize said payment.

A Chicago dispatch of yesterday says: "We learn, from passengers who arrived here to-day, over the Rock Island and Pacific railroad, that at Des Moines, Iowa, last night, a freight train ran into the Eastern-bound Pacific railroad passenger train, which was on one side of the track, and completely demolished the Pullman palace car for Omaha, and also two other palace cars. [illegible] Fifteen or twenty passengers were more or less injured, but none were killed outright. Unable to learn the names of any of the wounded."

A Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "An attempt is being made by parties in the interest of the Tennessee railroads to create the impression that the Government was beaten in the suit. The facts are that the roads were required to bind themselves to pay into the courts the net interest in their bonds, after deducting interest due the State upon their bonds; and, in addition to this, to deposit as security for the performance of the new contract, either the new bonds, indorsed by the State, or original bonds of the State, in amount equal to their whole indebtedness to the government. This is over three million dollars for the roads represented here, and that is the result of the trial. The United States will have in their possession [illegible] millions in Tennessee bonds, in addition to the bonds covering both roads, and stock originally given for the fulfillment of the first contract."

[illegible] MONEY MARKETS.

[illegible]

Government bonds are steady.

[illegible]

Mining shares quiet.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—P. M.

COTTON—A shade firmer; [illegible]

[illegible]

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The market is extremely dull [illegible] depressed, especially for cotton goods. [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales at [illegible] for spring extras.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15—P. M.

TOBACCO—Scarce and in demand at full prices.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15—P. M.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.

[illegible]

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15—P. M.

[illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading [illegible]

[illegible] M. W. SATTERWHITE, [illegible] Fourth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES [illegible] Sole Lessee and Manager.

Second Night of the

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, the great burlesque

SINBAD THE SAILOR,

in which the entire troupe appear.

Preceded by the [illegible] TO OBLIGE BENSON.

[illegible] Grand Matinee Thursday, Thanksgiving Day.

OPERA HOUSE.

Four Nights Only and 1 Grand Matinee.

PAREPA-ROSA

Grand English Opera!

CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO. [illegible] Proprietors.

D. DE VIVO [illegible]

Opening Night Wednesday, Nov. 24.

[illegible] ENGLISH OPERA will be given by the PAREPA-ROSA OPERA COMPANY. [illegible]

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

[illegible]

ENSEMBLE OF THE COMPANY.

[illegible] MME. PAREPA-ROSA and Miss ROSE HERSEE, [illegible] Mrs. EDWARD SEGUIN, [illegible] CASTLE and Mr. HENRY NORDBLOM, [illegible] Mr. ALBERT LAURENCE, [illegible] Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, [illegible] Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, [illegible] Mr. FRANK HOWARD. Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON. Conductors, Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. ANTHONY REIFF. Prompter, Mr. H. SHERWOOD.

Sale of seats will commence on Saturday.

Weisiger Hall.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.

DR. A. O'LEARY

WILL commence a course of popular lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, [illegible] No boys admitted except with their parents.

W. B. MARTIN, Agent.

Roller Skating

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY ANDERSON BROS & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clk, 500 lots Dry Goods, [illegible]

ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Peremptory Cash Sale.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at the auction-rooms of S. T. Moore & Co., corner of Fourth and Main.

S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

M. H. DAVIDSON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M.,

300 cases Boots and Shoes, fresh and seasonable stock; [illegible]

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Furniture and Fixtures

AT AUCTION.

ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, the furniture and fixtures contained in the store room No. 60 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, consisting of chairs, pictures, lounge, desks, bedding, etc. Terms cash.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

FUTURE SALES.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 9½ A. M.

500 LOTS Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; 100 lots Woolen Goods, consisting of Arab and breakfast shawls, hoods, nubias, scarfs, jackets, &c.; 200 lots balmoral and hoop skirts, underwear, hosiery, etc.

Also, at 11 [illegible] invoices clothing, hats, &c.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL [illegible] C. DAVID, Master.

BEN. FRANKLIN [illegible] SAM. MILDRETH, Master.

Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 5 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES [illegible] R. M. WADE, Master.

GEN. LYTLE [illegible] D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

[illegible]

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet

MAGENTA,

J. T. HICKS [illegible] Master.

JNO. S. SULLIVAN [illegible] Clerk.

The Only Memphis and New Orleans Packet.

[illegible]

LARRY HARMSTEAD, Agent.

[illegible]

For White River.

[illegible]

For Arkansas River.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

LOST.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]